EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,509 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

JAPANESE IRON RING ENCLOSING CHUCHOW; RAILWAY IS SEVERED

Complete Cordon Encircling Key Chekiang City—Navy Units Seen Active

TSUNGYUN UNDER ATTACK

Ill-Treatment and Poor Equipment Fatal to Chungking Resistance Efforts

Domei

KAIFENG, June 6.—Crack Japanese Army Forces, on June 3, successfully dealt a crushing blow on the enemy 38th and 96th armies under the command of General Chiang Ting wen, which had been engaged in stubborn guerilla operations in the eastern part of Loyang along the Hwangho River.

The enemy guerillas were completely trapped at a point about 20 kilometers from Tsinyang, in the north-western part of the Honan Province, and were exterminated to a man within only 10 hours since the mopping-up operations started.

War results in the present drive, included 1,500 enemy bodies left behind, and 20 light machine-guns, 40 rifles and quantities of other arms and ammunitions captured.

Domei

CHEKIANG-KIANGSI FRONT, June 5.—Japanese Forces have formed a complete steel cordon around Chuchow, as units on the southern banks cut the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, 10 kilometers south of the city while units on the northern banks reached the western sector of Chuchow.

Navy Units Active

Domei

YUANTANHU, Canton, June 5.—The naval mobile unit which had been advancing on Pei River succeeded in landing on the left bank of the Chingkuan River, tributary of the Pei River, and immediately pushed into regions southeast of Chowhsinhsu at 12:15 p.m. yesterday.

Meanwhile, a part of a steel boat unit, after capturing Lienshicho, on the delta of the Pei River, is continuing its attack on Tsingyun, 55 kilometers north of Canton.

Captive Tells Situation

Domei

YUANTANHU, Kwangtung Province, June 5.—The very low quality of Chungking soldiers, due to their poor equipment and beggar-like treatment were revealed by a Chinese captive, who attempted to desert the Chinese army, frightened by the roar and thunder of guns in the battlefield, to a Domei war correspondent today.

The Chinese said that most of the Chungking soldiers are sent to the front after only two or three months' military training, and that a large number of the recruits are deserting the army 10 or 20 days after they are drafted.

He also said, that on this account, the lowest unit consisting of 14 soldiers is usually composed of only 8 or 9 soldiers.

The food situation in the Chungking Army is getting very serious, the soldiers being allowed only two meals a day, he disclosed.

Indicating the shortage of arms and ammunition, the captive revealed that they are provided with old rifles which were manufactured in Kwangtung Province prior to 1931, and should any soldier lose his rifle, he is ordered to pay indemnification.

Chiang Commanders Flee

Domei

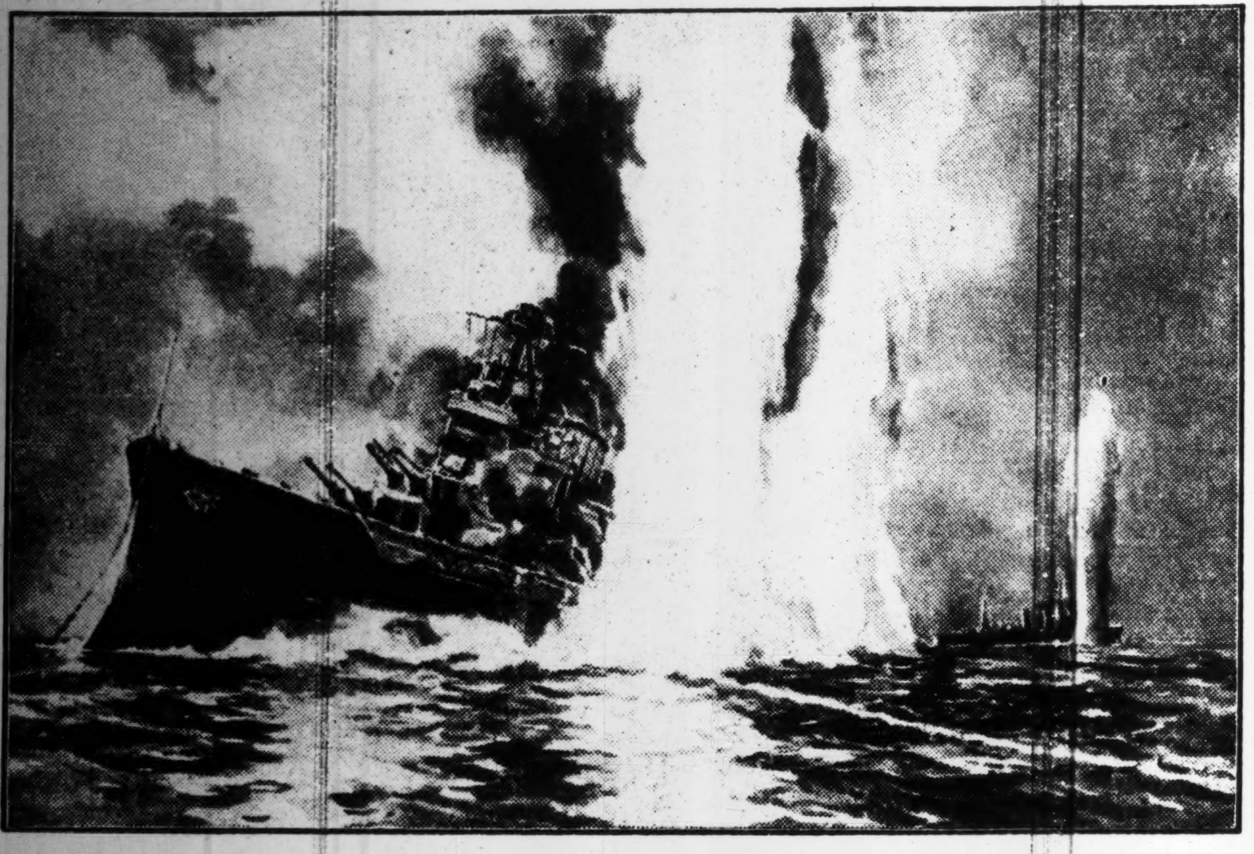
NANKING, June 5.—General Lo Cho-ying, Commander-in-Chief of the Chungking expeditionary forces in Burma, has fled into the eastern mountain district of India by way of Yenangyaung with the remnants of the newly-organized 38th army under his command, according to unconfirmed reports received here. Meanwhile, General Tu Yu-ming, with the remnants of his 5th army, is reported hiding in the mountain district to the north of Myitkyina and attempting to flee into Yunnan. It is also reported that the remnants of the 6th army commanded by General Kuan Lin-cheng barely escaped into Yunnan on May 25 preceding the capture of Kengtung by the Thai forces, thus marking the complete destruction of the Chungking forces in Burma.

U.S. Cancels Army Leave

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 4.—The United States military authorities in the Panama Zone today announced that leave for all army and navy personnel stationed in the canal zone has been cancelled since last night, in order to strengthen the vigilance of the canal, according to a Balboa report received here.

Surprise Attack on Madagascar



The attack on Diego Suarez, Madagascar, at dawn, May 31, by a special submarine flotilla of the Imperial Navy has been depicted by Ken Matsuzoye, noted marine painter. The sinking warship in the foreground is a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type, and behind, to the right, is seen a cruiser of the Arethusa class being torpedoed.

CHUNGKING'S PLIGHT ACUTE, STATES HATA

Attributes It to Great Weakening of Fighting Power and Shortage of Commodities

Domei

NANKING, June 5.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, in a press interview here this afternoon, asserted that from both economical and military points of view, Chungking now is placed in a most distressing position since its fighting power has been greatly weakened and the inhabitants in those areas where fighting is taking place are showing a remarkably cooperative attitude toward Japanese troops.

General Hata declared, "The fact that the inhabitants are adopting a cooperative attitude toward Japanese troops is clear testimony that they have entirely lost their confidence in the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

Referring to the present fresh military operations launched recently by Imperial Forces in North, Central and South China, General Hata declared, that Japanese troops everywhere are showing great fighting power, while Chungking troops are offering very weak resistance.

On the other hand, General Hata further asserted, that economically speaking, Chungking is also in a most difficult situation. One instance of shortage of commodities in Chungking is seen in the fact that the authorities there, on June 1, issued orders to the Commanders in various War Zones requesting them to procure necessary war supplies at their own places, General Hata added.

U.S. Technicians Sent

With the Burma Route severed by the Japanese advance into Burma, thus making impossible the sending of munitions and war supplies to Chungking, American technicians now have gone to Chungking to establish munitions factories in the interior of China aimed at self-sufficiency, according to the Nichi Nichi, reports Domei.

Coming at a time when Chungking is striving for self sufficiency in all branches of its economy, this new incursion of American capital and technique is significant in that it shows the trend of future Chungking resistance against Japan on the continent, the journal said.

The recent economic agreement concluded between Chungking and the United States by which a loan of $100,000,000 was granted to Chungking to open up the interior of China reportedly is being carried out as already concrete measures are said to have materialized from the plan.

The Chungking Ministry of Economic Affairs announced May 30, that at a meeting of representatives of the Bureau of Mining, the Finance Ministry, the four Government banks and the Export Trust Bank of the United States in Chungking, it was decided to employ American capital and technicians to develop a new coal mine discovered recently near Sichung, 300 kilometers northwest of Chungking.

Joint plans by the United States and Chungking not only envisage the development of natural resources in the interior but also the improvement of munitions factories, the journal said.

The Chungking Government is pushing plans for the establishment of Chiang-American munitions factories and announced re-

(Continued on Page 2)

Raid on Sydney Exposed Utter Incapacity Of U.S. Navy to Defend Australia—Hiraide

The attack by Japanese special submarines on Sydney on May 31 has exposed the clumsiness of the strategy of the American Navy and that the latter has degenerated into a "funeral fleet," Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press section of the Imperial Headquarters, said in his radio address Friday night.

Commenting on the surprise attack the same day by other units of Japanese special submarines on the British fleet in the harbor of Diego Suarez in Madagascar, Captain Hiraide predicted that the connection between India and West Asia, which is a life-line of Britain, would be severed in the near future.

The gist of his address follows:

"Our special submarines at dawn on May 31 carried out a strong attack on the Port of Diego Suarez, the greatest enemy base in Madagascar, and damaged beyond repair a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a Class-B cruiser of the Arethusa class, to the astonishment of the British Navy.

Attacked Sydney Harbor

"On the same day our special submarines penetrated deep into the Port of Sydney, the port of first importance in Australia, and terrified the whole of Australia by sinking a large-size warship supposed to have been an American vessel. While the inspiration we received at news of penetration by special submarines into Pearl Harbor on December 8, last year with glorious achievements, is still fresh, the same special submarines have reappeared at Madagascar and Sydney.

"The great American defeat in the Battle of Hawaii at the outset of the present war and the subsequent heavy loss in the Battle of the Coral Sea have compelled the American Government to conceal the facts of all these defeats. In spite of such defeats, the American Government has made an exaggerated statement—'as regards the defense of Australia, America has succeeded in completing preparations for ensuring absolute invincibility.'

"Also, Australian Navy Minister J. M. Makin, placing reliance upon America, has been making strong utterances to placate the popular mind saying 'with the help of the United States the defense of Australia has become quite secure.' However, the defense of Australia which our enemies claimed to be 'absolutely invulnerable or secure' has had its true condition exposed by our daring naval operations.

"Furthermore, Sydney which is the only naval port in South Australia, has been thrown into utter disorder by the furious attack of our submarines. Seeing this fact under their very noses, all Australians must have come to know clearly what degree of reliance the Australian Government could place upon America, and what was the true condition of the defense of Australia.

Exposed Clumsy Strategy

"The present attack on Sydney has exposed the clumsiness and childishness of the strategy of the American Navy, for the American Navy has allowed our navy to easily carry out the surprise attack for the second time. This means that the American Navy has allowed us to hit the gap caused by disunity arising from American-Australian joint defense.

"American fleet commanders who are responsible for the defeat in the Battle of the Coral Sea have again shown their utter incapacity. The Australians now realize the undependability of the American forces despite the Americans' declaration for shouldering the responsibility for the defense of Australia.

"General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander for the defense of Australia, seems to be proudly propagandizing the sinking of three special submarines of Japan, but what is the use of sinking a handfull of Japanese heroes with the special submarines by concealing the fact of his own warship being sunk in Sydney, the port of major importance in Australia?

"As is clear from the results so far achieved in the War of Greater East Asia, the American Navy is no match for the Japanese Navy. Both in strategy and strength, the American Navy can never hope to make itself equal to the Japanese Navy in three or five years. The American Navy is beaten if it makes an attack on the Japanese Navy, and if it attempts a counter-attack, it meets sure destruction. Thus, the American Navy has degenerated into the status of 'a funeral fleet.'

"Premier Hideki Tojo has made a proclamation to the world, advising Australia frequently to be Japan's good neighbor. And the Australian people must now calmly and justly make their judgment of this fact. If Australia ignores Japan's repeated warnings and wastes away the grace of a few months granted to it without showing any signs of reflection on its part, a great and serious disaster will befall the peaceful land of Australia and the Commonwealth will be turned into a veritable scene of dreadful carnage, of which it can never hope to rid itself.

"Japan will intensively attack any nation acting as her foe, but will face her friendly nations with warm friendship.

"As you all are aware, in French Indo-China wise statesmen have cooperated with Japan and avoided war, that the people there are enjoying a safe and secure and quite a comfortable life.

Cites Dutch Case

"On the other hand, what has become of the Netherlands East Indies? As the Netherlands Indies had pinned hope on assistance from undependable America and Britain and miscalculated Japan's actual strength and power, all went wrong with them, which only furnished another example of the funeral saying, 'What has been done cannot be undone.'

"Today, the Dutch have thus fallen to the status of 'a wandering people' with no home of their own to live in. This actual example, indeed, is a stern reality that will speak itself better to Australia than a million verbal advices."

"Recently, the Americans and Britons have become aware of the fact that their Government authorities had underestimated the strength of Japan. Since then, they have come to get knowledge of the continuous defeats though utmost efforts were made by the authorities to conceal this fact. Thrown into panic, the people have begun to criticize the incapacity of their Governments. Further, both America and Britain are recriminating each other, showing deep internal discord growing among them.

Americans Worried

"Even the Americans who were comparatively light-minded about the war have begun to take seriously the defeat in the naval battle of the Coral Sea, because they consider that the official silence is an evidence of the seriousness of the situation. The New York Times stated, 'if the Allied forces were victorious, why was there the need of maintaining silence and withholding official announcement?'

"On the other hand, though Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain is remaining nonchalant in spite of the strong criticism raised against him by the people, yet former War Secretary Hore-Belisha, and Duff Cooper who was

(Continued on Page 2)

SYDNEY REPORTED TERROR-STRICKEN OVER JAPANESE SUBMARINE ATTACK; BRITAIN ADMITS DIEGO SUAREZ RAID

Report of Commander At Madagascar Is Published

SAIGON IS OVERJOYED

Domei

BERLIN, June 4.—The British War Ministry today admitted the Japanese attack on Diego Suarez by publishing a report from the Commander of the British Forces in Madagascar, Reuters reported here from London today.

Meet With Same Fate

Commenting on the serious damage to the Queen Elizabeth-type war vessel by Japanese submarines at Diego Suarez, Madagascar Island, naval commentators here point out that the four sister ships of the Queen Elizabeth-type battleships **have all been either damaged or sunk since the outbreak of the European War, according to Domei.**

The four capital ships which are the Valiant, the Warspite, the Barham and the Malaya, are all 31,100-ton battleships, excepting the Warspite which is of 30,600 tons. All these ships have a speed of 25 knots with eight 15-inch guns mounted on their decks, these same quarters point out.

Stating that these warships have been rebuilt during 1937 and 1940, these quarters say that the five battleships are of the newest type, all powerful fighting vessels.

Beginning with the Barham, which was sunk in 1941 by German submarines, these quarters point out that the Warspite was damaged in the Coral Sea Battle in May and the Malaya, Valiant and Queen Elizabeth have all been damaged at least once.

The Queen Elizabeth, these quarters state, was formally commissioned for service with the Asiatic Fleet at Singapore, but after the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse it was commissioned to defend the Indian Ocean, staying as far away as possible from the Japanese Navy.

With the Japanese submarine attack on Madagascar, however, the ship met its final fate, after entering Diego Suarez on May 5, simultaneously with the unlawful landing of British troops, these quarters point out.

Indo-China Jubilant

Entire French Indo-China went wild with joy and excitement, Friday, when the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced the special submarine flotilla's attack, on May 31, on Diego Suarez, Madagascar, in which one British battleship and one B-class cruiser were seriously damaged, reports a Domei special dispatch from Saigon under the date of Friday.

Hoisting Rising Sun flags and tricolor ensigns in the main thoroughfares of Saigon, Frenchmen who were indignant at the British illegal occupation of the island expressed their joy and congratulation over the Japanese submarines' success, it is further reported.

N. CHINA POLITICAL BODY HOLDS MEET AT PEKING

General Affairs Discussed—Chairman Wang Gives Members Lunch

Domei

PEKING, June 5.—The first meeting of the North China Political Inquiry Council, which was organized last March 30, to support and strengthen the political structure of North China, was held this morning in Peking.

The meeting was participated by seven members headed by Wang No-min and all the standing Committee members with Chairman Wang I-tang who discussed the part to be played by them in the war of Greater East Asia and general political affairs of North China.

Members were later invited to a luncheon by Chairman Wang. A further meeting will be held tomorrow.

ANGLO-BELGIAN WAR PACT

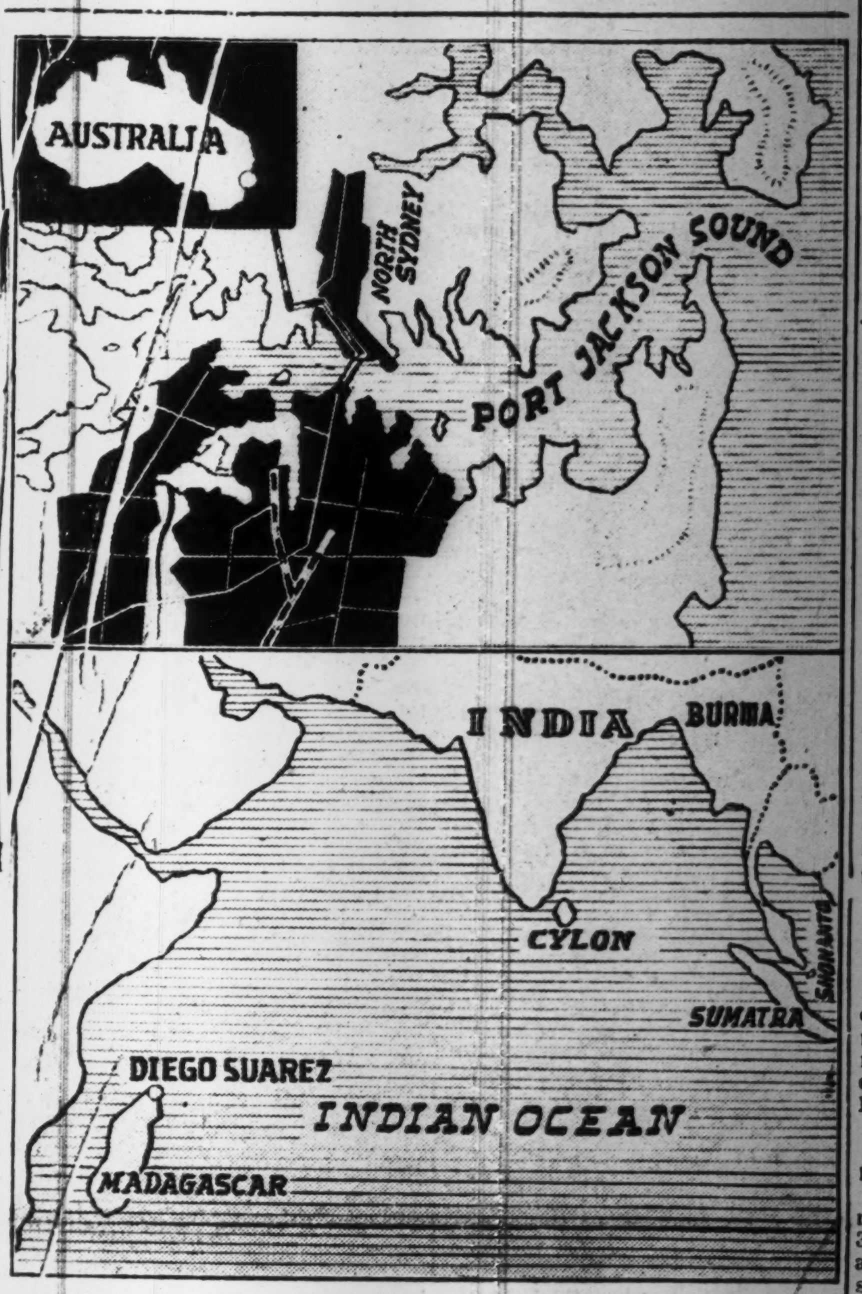
Signed June 3—Gives Britain Use Of Exiled Army

Domei

VICHY, June 4.—The British Government signed a war pact with the exiled Belgian Government yesterday, according to a London dispatch received here today.

The pact concerns two items: the reformation of the Belgian army in England and its use by the British, and the renewal of the 1941 pact, which deals with the purchasing of the resources of Belgian Congo.

Navy Arm Reaches Outward



Sydney to Diego Suarez! The terrific might of the Imperial Japanese Navy has been felt at the two extremes of an area, thousands of kilometers in width, at almost simultaneous instants. In one fell swoop, our intrepid submarine units have dealt tremendous blows to the fast-waning strength of Great Britain . . . blows from which they will never recover.

'So the Navy Did It Again!' Is Laudation By Suetsugu of Sydney, Madagascar Raids

The Japanese people should bow to the great successes achieved by Japanese special submarine flotillas, which attacked Diego Suarez and Sydney on May 31, said Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, in a press interview with a Chugai correspondent Friday night, reports Domei.

"So the Navy did it again!" the veteran naval officer remarked, "The present successes are certainly great exploits.

"The enemy must have made full preparations against the possible attacks by Japanese special submarines because of the bitter reverses the United States navy suffered at Pearl Harbor. The entrance to the port of Sydney is very narrow and small, being ideal for defense and difficult for attack. Despite these handicaps, our navy did it. Only the Japanese officers and men can do such a feat as they never expect to return alive.

"Just think of the hardships and privations, which the Japanese Navy men had gone through before they achieved the present successes. They certainly make the Gods weep. 'You cut through my flesh and I will cut through your bone,' that is the traditional spirit of the Japanese Army and Navy, and the present great results must have been based on this spirit.

"So three special submarines have not returned to their bases yet? They might have been killed, but they must have been pleased to die such a death for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor. Such is certainly a death deserving the Japanese naval heroes."

Australia Now Orphan

"Now that the so-called 'Triangular Defense Line' connecting Sydney, Ceylon and South Africa has been dealt a severe blow by the recent attacks of the Japanese special submarines, Australia has been virtually isolated and the British influence in the Indian Ocean has been driven out," declared Rear-Admiral Setsuo Takahashi of the Naval Association in the course of an interview with the Nichi Nichi, held on Friday.

Britain occupied India, 100 years ago, by means of the East India Company. Behind the economic invasion of India, however, was the British Navy which supported the East India Company in its aggressive enterprises.

"Since then, the British influences in India have been secured by the naval power.

"Therefore, when the Imperial Navy attacked Trincomali and Colombo in Ceylon Island, it expected to encounter strong defense there.

"Quite against expectations, the British Fleet, when attacked by the Japanese Air Force, fled from its base and two cruisers were captured.

"In order to cover up this debacle and also for the purpose of displaying to its nation that the West Indian Ocean was still under the command of the British Navy, Britain dispatched its Army to Madagascar Island and occupied it.

"Now that the invincible Japanese Navy has stretched its mighty hands as far as this island, Britain must be sorely worried.

"The surprise attack on Sydney, on the other hand, has dealt a fatal blow to the link connecting Australia with the United States.

"After the fall of Singapore, Britain boastingly declared that the Allies would defend to the death the 'Triangular Defense Line' linking Sydney, Ceylon and South Africa, thereby to hold out on the Indian Ocean.

"With the strategic significance of Ceylon having been virtually reduced to nil, and other two positions of the triangular defense line, Sydney and Madagascar, under attacks by the Japanese Naval Force, Australia has become an orphan in the Pacific and Britain has been forced to take another step toward its decline."

WAR MEMORIAL TO RISE

Ground-Breaking Rites Set for June 10 Morning

Ground will be broken for the construction of a ¥2,000,000 war memorial at the former Army Engineering School, in Koishikawa Ward, during ceremonies at 10 a.m. June 10, the Hochi reported today.

Plans for the war memorial were made by Tokyo City, while actual work of construction will be undertaken by the Tokyo War Memorial Construction Association.

The memorial is scheduled to be completed in 1944, with the materials for its construction, including the land, stones, trees and other facilities, left to public contributions.

Citizens Are Thrown Into State of Panic Over News

SHIPS HIT OFF COAST

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—The entire city of Sydney was thrown into a state of turmoil and confusion upon the announcement that Japanese submarines had attacked Sydney, reminding the citizens of the devastating Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor, according to a Canberra dispatch received here yesterday.

Although citizens, at first, thought that the gunfire was mere practice, upon seeing the blazing rays of search-lights and hearing the blasts of exploding torpedoes as well as witnessing spouts of water rising 100 feet from the surface, the citizens realized for the first time that Sydney was being subjected to enemy attack, throwing the city into a state of panic, the dispatch said.

Sydney Attack Admitted

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, on Monday, admitted that Japanese submarines attacked Sydney Sunday night, and sank one warship, according to Reuter's dispatch from Melbourne.

Allied Ships Struck

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—Japanese submarines attacked two merchantmen 35 miles east of Sydney, and also attacked another vessel 220 miles south of the same port, it was announced today by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Melbourne today.

Regarding the three vessels which were subjected to Japanese submarine attacks off the coast of Sydney today, it was announced by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters that one has been sunk and two severely damaged, according to an Australian radio report received here today.

Curtin Announces Loss

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 4.—John Curtin, Australian Premier, announced today that three allied ships were attacked by Japanese submarines, 55 kilometers east of Sydney, and one was sunk, according to a report from Canberra.

Also it is reported that one ship was attacked at a point 400 kilometers southeast of Sydney.

Thirty-five survivors from a ship sunk by Japanese submarines in New South Wales have reached a certain port on the east coast of Australia, another report says.

Evatt Makes Aid Appeal

Proper action should be taken immediately by the United States Government authorities regarding the surprise attack carried out by the Japanese flotilla of special submarines on Sydney on May 31, said Herbert V. Evatt, External Affairs Minister of the Australian Commonwealth Government in an appeal to America, reports a Hochi Berlin special dispatch dated Friday.

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, is at present in Washington, on a tour of appeal for the immediate aid to Australia, it is added.

MARTIAL LAW FOR INDIA

Marquis of Linlithgow Confers With Army on New Move

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, June 5.—The British authorities intend to declare martial law throughout India, it is reported from New Delhi via Ankara.

Governor-General Marquis of Linlithgow conferred with General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, and other military leaders concerning this question, the report further says.

The situation in India is turning worse, and it is rumored that Mahatma Gandhi will soon lead the Indian National Congress Party for positive action. His movement is now watched with keen concern.

Macao Office Opened

Domei

CANTON, June 5.—The Kwangtung Provincial Government has decided to open a branch office in Macao in order to attend to negotiations with the Macao Administration concerning important problems. The new office is scheduled to open during next week.

FARMING IN FRANCE SHOWS GOOD RESULT

Harvest in '41 Far Above That Of '40—Reich Experts Aid In Boosting Production

DNB

VICHY, June 5.—The results of the harvest of 1941 in France considerably surpassed those of the preceding year. Several agricultural products almost reached the normal peacetime figures. Thus, 7,000,000 tons of wheat were harvested, while the normal production was about 7,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons. Other cereals also showed a remarkable increase, compared to 1940.

The situation as regards potatoes is similar. In 1941, roughly 12,000,000 tons were harvested while peacetime production was 15,000,000 tons. This was a remarkable success if one takes into consideration that in 1940 only 8,000,000 tons could be harvested. Content of sugar was particularly high in last year's sugar beets.

If in spite of these rather satisfactory harvest results there is still a shortage of supplies in France, this is due to the transitory stage through which France is passing and to its gradual detachment from the dependence on foreign imports.

More Production Seen

Experts have stated for years that French agriculture would be in a position to produce far more. Indeed the rich soil and the favorable climate of the country offer the preconditions of a great fertility. Not only the French people could be adequately fed, but even a surplus could be produced which could contribute toward the supply of the continent.

It is true that the French farmer can point to many difficulties, which have arisen because of the war, some of which can only be remedied after the conclusion of peace. But already before the war, the agricultural population was too small to cope with the great agricultural tasks. For this reason, an extensive exploitation prevailed which required human labor to a lesser extent. In addition to that, machines and fuel were lacking.

If farmers are now urged to undertake far-reaching reforms, necessitating personal sacrifices, the State must help by a clear-cut agrarian policy. Above all, the French farmer is claiming a sufficient price for his products, which will provide him with the means to modernize his farm and which will stimulate the interest he takes in his work. These questions are examined at present by the French Government.

The work of the French Ministry of Agriculture is considerably facilitated by the helpful attitude of the German occupation authorities. Germany is aware of France's ability to come to the assistance of the future European economy with her strong and efficient agriculture. In the course of the last months, very noteworthy results were achieved by the German-French cooperation in the field of agriculture.

Reich Giving Assistance

German experts are contributing their knowledge toward an increase of French agricultural production. Various kinds of fertilizer and seeds have been tried out and silos for wheat and fodder have been built under the supervision of German engineers.

Lectures on modern methods of agriculture were at first looked upon with distrust by the French peasants but were later on attended with all the greater readiness as the farmers realized that silos, for instance, served their purpose much better than their former primitive barns.

German cooperation, however, by far exceeds the utilization of better experience. It becomes a direct help by the supplying of better seeds or of lacking fertilizer. Thus, various agreements have recently been reached by Germany and France on the importation of German seed potatoes and sugar beets.

Until the spring of this year, 100,000 tons of seed potatoes have been put at the disposal of French farmers by Germany and Holland. High grade seed grains have regularly been supplied for one year already.

France's agrarian policy, which aims at a considerable increase of agricultural products and which is wholeheartedly supported by the German occupation authorities, may be regarded as a guarantee that not only will France not have to go hungry but that the formerly so rich country will regain its old strength and thus be in a position to furnish additional foodstuffs for the continent.

SWISS PAPER REFUTES BRITISH REPORT AS LIE

Says Reich Requested Locomotives to Facilitate Coal Shipments

Special

BERNE, June 5.—Quoting authoritative quarters, the Handels Zeitung declared that there was no truth in the recent report carried by the London Daily Telegraph that Germany had demanded 75 locomotives from Switzerland, threatening to discontinue coal shipments if the request was not complied.

On the contrary, Germany has asked Switzerland to place 50 locomotives at the disposal of Germany to facilitate coal shipments from the Reich to Switzerland in desired quantities. The German proposal was made merely in Swiss interests, it was pointed out, and Switzerland has willingly consented to this proposal.

Press Comments

Saturday, June 6

ASAHI—New Achievements of Special Submarines
MIYAKO—Amazing Operations
NICHI NICHI—Military Administration and Burma's Cooperation
YOMIURI—Military Administration in Burma

New Achievements of Special Submarines

ASAHI—The Imperial Navy staged a surprise attack at daybreak on May 31 on Diego Suarez, a key naval base at the northern tip of Madagascar, and seriously damaged a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type and a British B-class cruiser of the Arethus type. Special submarines also attacked the port of Sydney the same night and sank a warship. We cannot but admire these daring operations and brilliant achievements.

The port of Diego Suarez was forcibly occupied by the British troops by force in the beginning of May, and as such is still fresh in the memory of the people of the world. The surprise attack of the Imperial Navy on that port is a reply to the above British action and must have struck terror into the hearts of the enemy.

When Shonan Island fell into our control, military experts of the Axis nations opined that the Imperial Japanese Navy will stage brilliant operations in the Indian Ocean, judging from its geographic position. The suprise attack on Madagascar, together with the operation of the Japanese Navy in waters near Ceylon Island in early April, is actual proof of this. It shows that the control of the sea in the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Forces has steadily been expanding.

As the result of the Battle of the Coral Sea in early May, great uneasiness was caused throughout Australia.

The surprise attack on Sydney must have intensified the terror of the Australian people. No matter what the propaganda of Britain and America may be, the control of the ocean east of Australia has now fallen into our hands.

The United States, Britain and Australia will desperately try to defend themselves in the future, but it is apparent that their fate is completely sealed now. We have no words to express our thanks to the officers and men of the Imperial Navy who attained such brilliant achievements by attacking Diego Suarez and Sydney which lie so far from the Japanese mainland. The 100,000,000 people on the home front have renewed their determination to solidify their defense behind the guns in response to the glorious war results.

Amazing Operations

MIYAKO—Special Submarine Units of the Imperial Navy, carrying out a surprise attack on Diego Suarez, key naval base at Madagascar Island, at daybreak on May 31, seriously damaged a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type and a B-class British cruiser of the Arethusa type.

The Imperial Navy also launched a strong attack on the Port of Sydney with special submarines the same night and sank one enemy warship.

We cannot but admire these amazing operations which are similar in nature to that staged at Pearl Harbor at the outset of the current War of Greater East Asia. We believe that the people of the Allied nations were again thrown into despair, when they received word of the latest victories gained by the Japanese Navy.

Although the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters lack in detail concerning the above attacks, we wish to pay our deep thanks to the glorious war results so far made public. At the same time we must not forget that there are three special submarines which have not yet returned to their base.

Military Administration and Burma's Cooperation

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Forces in Burma, which occupied the entire country after defeating the Anglo-Chungking joint forces, have decided to enforce military administration in Burma and establish a central administrative organ for the restoration of peace and order as well as to promote the welfare of the people. The inaugural meeting of its preparatory committee was recently held in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Forces. It is only a little over four months since the commencement of the Japanese advance into that country.

The people of Burma have manifested their goodwill toward the operations of the Imperial Forces whenever they had the chance. It has not only been appreciated by our officers and men on the first-line front, but has been received by the entire Japanese nation with deep appreciation. As stressed in General Iida's proclamation, Premier General Hideki Tojo's statement concerning the independence of Burma is the manifestation of the feeling of the entire nation toward Burma.

The destruction of British influence in Burma was an indispensable condition for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. It also forms a step for the reconstruction of Burma for the Burmese people.

The most important question for Japan and Burma is the attainment of complete victory in the War of Greater East Asia. For this reason, as pointed out by General Iida, every measure must be unifiedly carried with the set purpose of victory in the war. We desire the full understanding and collaboration of the people of Burma in this regard.

General Iida expressed his determination and enthusiasm for the administration in Burma as follows; "Japan will allow the Burmese people to carry out administrative measures as much as possible and, rendering aid for their progress and development, will closely collaborate for the co-existence and mutual prosperity of Asiatic peoples.

There will undoubtedly be multiple difficulties for the reconstruction of Burma which was the unwilling victim of the British scorched-earth policy. As stressed by Dr. Ba Maung, former Premier of Burma who has been appointed the chairman of the preparation committee, if Burma cooperates with Japan and endeavors with sweat and blood, the construction of a new, free Burma, as a component of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, will be possible.

Military Administration in Burma

YOMIURI—Premier General Hideki Tojo repeatedly declared that the Empire would give independence to Burma, provided it would cooperate with this country for the construction of Greater East Asia.

Thanks to the gallant fighting of the Imperial Forces, British influence which shackled Burma for the past century has been wiped out and the restoration of its freedom is on its way now. As pointed out by Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida in his proclamation, as the War of Greater East Asia is in progress, the construction of Greater East Asia and independence for Burma cannot be achieved until complete victory is attained.

As in the Philippines, military administration must be enforced at this stage for the rehabilitation of other war-trodden areas, restoration of peace and order, and the reconstruction of various industries.

The establishment of a central administrative organ is an urgent necessity for the restoration of Burma. It is for this reason that a special preparatory committee was organized simultaneously with the proclamation of General Iida. Dr. Ba Maung, its chairman, urged solidarity and cooperation throughout Burma by saying the freedom of the country cannot be attained without blood, sweat and tears.

The Imperial Forces have offered their blood for the securing of freedom for Burma. The Burmese people in the future must exert themselves for it will be impossible to gain independence without honest endeavor. It is earnestly hoped that the people of Burma will closely collaborate with the Japanese military administration for this glorious task.

RUSSIA FACES SHORTAGE OF IRON AND STEEL ORES

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—After the occupation of the Ukraine by the Germans, the Soviet Union is suffering an acute shortage of iron and steel as none of the belligerents has as yet experienced in this war, it was declared by the London economic paper, Economist, in an article on the situation of the Soviet Russian war industries.

It was pointed out that in the Ukraine, the Germans seized huge stocks of iron and installations of the iron producing industry and all the efforts of the Soviets to offset these losses by exploiting ore deposits in the Ural mountains and Siberia have failed.

Iron and ore, which the Soviets obtain from their eastern territories, is only 35 per cent of what was available to them at the outset of the war.

On account of this shortage, the Soviets issued exceedingly strict regulations for economizing the iron consumption.

Factory buildings which were completed after the occupation of the Ukraine by the Germans, in the areas east of Moscow, in the Ural and Siberia are exclusively built with timber because the Commissary for Metal Distribution has granted for the construction of such buildings neither iron or steel.

AMERICAN LEGION CHIEF ATTACKS MRS. ROOSEVELT

Special

LISBON, June 5.—If Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, really wants to contribute to the United States war effort she should at least for the duration of the war, refrain from interfering in matters of which she does not know anything, Commander of the American Legion Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob Ark declared in a speech at a Legion meeting in New York.

In this connection, the New York Times asserted that Lieutenant-Colonel Ark's attack was caused by Mrs. Roosevelt's claim that America's World War combatants were responsible for the present war.

Adding to his first statement, the American Legion Commander asserted that to those "unheard of the accusations", it could only be said that the United States would have fared better if they had followed the advice of the American Legion and not listened to false prophets and less realistic people represented by the Roosevelt family.

"If the people had followed the the former course, United States history would be different and America would not have stumbled into the present tragedy," he stated.

NEW U.S. WAR STEP SEEN AS HUGE LOSS

Stands to Lose Large Sum If She Fights With Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania

Domei

LISBON, June 5.—The United States is expected to lose American assets amounting to $150,000,000 in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania as a result of the impending declaration of the existence of the state of war with these European countries, according to a Department of Commerce communique, it is reported here from Washington.

Meantime, the American Senate has passed the bill on the declaration of the existence of a state of war with Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania which had previously been approved by the House of Representatives. The bill now awaits the approval of President Roosevelt.

Berlin Blasts U.S.

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 5.—The intention of the United States to declare war on Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania is of main concern only to those countries themselves, declared Wilhelmstrasse quarters, which go on to say that according to all indications from Southern Europe it is clear that Roosevelt shows more interest in the defense of Bolshevism than in European civilization.

Especially, states these quarters, Roosevelt's attitude toward Bulgaria, which country still maintains diplomatic relations with Washington, leads to the conclusion that he was rather displeased with Bulgaria's attitude toward the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, the Wilhelmstrasse declared, that it is typical of the President's frame of mind that he, according to his recent declaration, was under the belief that he was in the position to command these southeastern European countries just as he is now doing with the Central and South American States.

Light Control Tightened

The light control along the Atlantic coast of the United States has been greatly strengthened, with New York City and other large cities on the eastern coast effecting total blackouts, according to information reaching Buenos Aires, reports the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, according to Domei.

Sydney Raid Exposed U.S. Navy Clumsiness

(Continued From Page 1)

active in the formation of the ABCD encirclement against Japan, and also newspaper writer Hugh Byas who stayed in Japan for many years have been giving a warning 'not to underestimate the actual power of Japan.'

"It is easy to see how the enemy countries are now in panic. President Roosevelt has finally come to say that 'the shortage of ship bottoms in America has become extremely acute so that Americans must become awakened to the seriousness of this question.'

Warns Australia

"Australia should recognize this fact resolutely and coolly. Without oil, without rubber, without men-of-war and other ships, without a large population and without control over the sea, why does Australia wish to wage useless warfare? It is hard to understand her intention. Australia must make up her mind willy-nilly in the coming several months. If she makes up her mind to fight Japan, we have our own plan to smash Australia. And if she intends to ask for peace, we are prepared to welcome her as a good neighbor.

"One thing more to be added is that on the same day (May 31) of the attack on Sydney, our special submarines made a surprise attack on the British fleet in the harbor of Diego Suarez, an advance base of the British navy at the northern extremity of French Madagascar Island, which Britain and the United States unlawfully occupied just one month before. Our submarines succeeded in getting inside the harbor and damaged beyond repair a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth type and a B-class cruiser of the Arethusa type. Further details about this achievement cannot be made public as yet. More light will be thrown on this successful operation upon the return of the attacking forces to their base.

Chased British Fleet

"Our Navy which is already controlling the eastern half of the Indian Ocean has launched new operations by chasing the British fleet as far as the eastern coast of Africa. It is quite certain that this fact will greatly affect India and West Asia gradually because the downfall of the British Navy is becoming imminent day by day.

"Judging from the present circumstances, we can predict that the connection between India and West Asia, which is a life-line of Britain, will be cut in the near future. Further, our position in the Southern zone will be made stronger. Thus our Empire which staged great strategic operations has already accumulated the strong fighting power thereby demonstrating to the world the completion of preparedness to launch great offensives in the east and west and further in the south.

"Perhaps the British fleet, getting impatient, may come rushing on to the eastern part of the Indian Ocean. But this 'angered soldiery,' to quote the phraseology of Suntze (the ancient Chinese strategist), would only be quite welcome on our part, as we have already repeatedly said in the past, I believe they would thus fall into second and third traps laid by us against them.

Britain in Dilemma

"Again, so long as Britain and America are trying in a leisurely way to form a Second Front in Europe, which they so bombastically talk about to the world, the Imperial Japanese Navy, in concert with Germany and Italy, will make wholesale thoroughgoing activities against them in the Indian Ocean. If they come forth concentrating their armed forces in the Indian Ocean, they will be certain to be caught in our trap, as I have already said. Britain thus is on the horns of a dilemma, so to speak.

"So long as a statesman like Churchill holds the command of the British navy, its strategic operations will continuously meet with failures, as in the case of the great failure suffered by the British in their attempt to capture the Dardanelles in the last World War or as in the case of their defeats suffered in the naval engagements off Malaya and in the Ceylon battle in the current War of Greater East Asia. This possibility is indicated warningly by the basic principles of war strategy known to us from ancient times. The strong adverse criticism now being levelled by the British public against Churchill for his holding the command of the British navy does indeed originate from such a situation.

"To a certain extent we could perhaps sympathize with the leaders of the British and American navies placed in such a predicament. But so long as statesmen like Churchill and Roosevelt control virtually their strategic operations, they can never expect to make successful strategic operations. I firmly believe that so long as the British and American navies fail to realize this defect, they are destined to decline and collapse."

BRITAIN TO DEBATE ON LABOR PROBLEM

Parliament to Convene for Two Days—Coal Mine Bill Slated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 5.—The British Parliament is expected to hold a two day debate over the White Paper submitted to it on June 3 concerning wartime labor which, culminating from strikes in coal mines, has assumed the proportions of national importance, it is reported from London.

According to the dispatch, the British Government will probably submit to the Parliament a coal mine regulation bill by way of determining the people's confidence in the Government. In this connection the Daily Chronicle expressed severe criticism against the Government asserting that the passage of the bill through the Lower House is doubtful.

Judging from what are claimed to be the contents of the bill and other reports concerning the coal mine problem, the cardinal points of the coal mine control are made up as follows:

1. The Government shall exercise control over coal mines and retain authority to supervise coal mines when such a step is deemed necessary.

2. Conspicuous labor shortage in coal mines arose due to the fact that since the start of the European war numerous coal miners were shifted recklessly to vital industries when the necessity of such shifts occurred. The Government shall therefore adopt a policy to see that these miners return to their mines.

3. It is impossible to return miners such as those serving in the army to their mines, but coal mines shall be designated in the future as a so-called "priority industry" and the miners shall continue their work there instead of in military service.

4. Sir John Anderson, Lord President of the Council for the Government's mediation policy is arbitrating between owners of coal mines and miners. The Government, apparently, will be obliged to comply with the miners' demands of raising their wages and of fixing the minimum amount of wages.

On the other hand, the Government, in order to meet mine owners' demands, will have to grant a subsidy to them to ease them of the burden imposed on them by the raising of the wages.

5. The portfolio of the newly created Fuel, Light Power Ministry will be occupied by William Lloyd George, Parliamentary Secretary of the Food Ministry, while D. Grenfell, Secretary of Mines, will leave the Cabinet.

English Prices Soar

Domei

LISBON, June 4.—Despite desperate measures resorted to by the British Government in an effort to check the advance of prices, the upward trend of commodity prices in England has steadily become intensified.

According to an announcement by the Board of Trade, the average price index in England in April registered a gain of 1.2 per cent compared with the preceding month.

The advance of commodity prices in England since the outbreak of the war against Germany up to April this year was as follows:

General Commodity prices	63 per cent up
Foodstuffs prices	77 per cent up
Prices of Manufactured Products	56 per cent up

Parallel with the advance of prices, labor wages have sharply zoomed with the successive demand for wage increase by laborers threatening to completely disorganize the industrial structure of the Empire.

Brave Japanese Rescue Party Succeeds In Saving Dr. Ba Maung From Burma Foes

ON THE BURMA FRONT, June 5.—Penetrating 120 miles deep into territory still infested with Chungking soldiers, 11 Japanese gendarmes, disguised as natives and at the peril of their lives, effected, on May 22, a dramatic rescue of Dr. U Ba Maung, former Premier of Burma, sought with a price on his head by Chungking soldiers who had been ordered to "shoot him on sight" since his escape from the Mogok Penitentiary.

With 10 fellow gendarmes as aides, Lieutenant-Colonel Etsujiro Kadode matched wits and won against Chungking forces who had been searching feverishly for the leader of Burmese independence, encouraged as they were by the ¥30,000 reward put up by Major-General Wang of the Chungking army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kadode's account of his singularly deft and courageous rescue of Dr. U Ba Maung follows:

Search Started

Immediately upon the entrance of the Japanese Forces into Mandalay and our subsequent arrival into the city, we plunged into the task of searching for traces of Dr. U Ba Maung.

Mapping the possible route Dr. U Ba Maung might have taken since his escape from the Mogok prison on April 13, we discarded the possibility of his escape taking him to the Irrawaddy River region and believed he would make a circle to Lashio.

Despite intensive search in this region, days passed without any clue.

Meantime, gloomy reports came in that the British army had issued orders to "shoot on sight" while Major-General Wang of the Chungking troops had placed a price of ¥30,000 on Dr. U Ba Maung's head.

Through our persistent efforts information came in, however, that Dr. Ba Maung was said to be in Pang Khan, approximately 150 miles northeast of Maymyo, near Mandalay.

But Pang Khan was infested by Chungking troops which were moving eastward from the western part of Lashio, thus making a rescue with a handful of men a difficult one.

With reports coming in indicating that Chungking authorities might have located his hiding place, the situation demanded immediate action, so I left Maymyo post haste on May 22, headed for Dr. Ba Maung's hideout.

En route to Pang Khan over roads impassable to automobiles, we came across traces of camps where Chungking troops had bivouacked for the night. Ghastly reminders of native antagonism against Chungking troops could be seen here and there as numerous corpses still remained where they had been struck.

Upon finally arriving at a village near our destination, natives revealed to us that about 100 Chungking troops had headed for Pang Khan early that morning.

Dangerous Task Seen

Even if these enemy troops were but remnants not detailed for the man-hunt, it was obviously dangerous should they have gone to Pang Khan.

Picking out three other men, and disguising ourselves as natives we reached Pang Khan at about 1 p.m. We immediately located Dr. Ba Maung's hide-out, only to learn from his wife that he had fled the district.

Located finally in an outlying village, we stopped the car at the designated hut. The energetic figure of Dr. Ba Maung appeared suddenly when word that the Japanese Army had come to his rescue had been passed around among the natives.

The next question was how to take the doctor to a safe place, but despite countless perils we succeeded in bringing Dr. Ba Maung back to his native village.

Upon reaching this village, we realized for the first time how highly revered the doctor was among the natives. Throughout the night, the natives guarded the little village and stood around the hut where the doctor had put up for the night.

The following morning, the natives surrounded the hut and shouted Ba Maung, Ba Maung, expressing their sincere love and admiration for the doctor.

Shortly afterward, we were able to take the doctor, thanks to the cooperation of the natives, to a safe place.

Life History Surveyed

Domei

IN BURMA, June 5.—Staunch advocate of anti-British movements and simultaneously, leader for independence of Burma, Dr. U Ba Maung, former Premier of Burma, attained his 50th year, climaxing 11 years of anti-British activity by being marked by Chungking and British authorities as the man to "kill on sight."

Born in Maubin, a town west of Rangoon, in 1893, Dr. Ba Maung was educated in England and France and upon receiving his Doctorate became a lawyer.

During the rebellion of 1931, Dr. Ba Maung joined the Burma independence movement and made his debut in the political world advocating independence for Burma and anti-British movements.

Dr. Ba Maung's eventful political career began with the assumption of the Ministership of Education in 1934 and under the new constitution for Burma on the occasion of Burma's severance from India, Dr. Ba Maung became Premier—a post he held for three years.

The year 1939, found him back in civilian life organizing a "Free Association," inaugurating a struggle with the British Government with his aim focussed on independence.

Denying support for a war not benefiting Burma's independence at the time of the outbreak of the second European war, Dr. Ba Maung launched upon an anti-British movement, rallying his comrades to the cause.

Jailed in 1940 by a sentence meted out by the Mogok penitentiary for his anti-British activities the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War found him still imprisoned.

Although he was on the verge of being transferred to Chungking in accordance with a British-Chungking agreement in April of this year, he successfully escaped from prison on April 13.

Eluding the vigilance of British and Chungking troops who were ordered to "shoot him on sight," Dr. Ba Maung was rescued by the Japanese Army on May 12 and now much expectation is placed in him for his activities henceforth.

REICH DIPLOMACY ACTIVE, SAYS BERLIN SPOKESMAN

Said Constantly Working to Advance Common Efforts For New Order

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 4.—"Diplomatic activity never slackens" press representatives were told by the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse when they raised the question of diplomatic happenings being presently overshadowed by military events in Europe.

It was stressed that the diplomatic and political activity of the Reich need not always find an expression in "diplomatic offensives" although it was constantly endeavoring to advance the common efforts of Germany and her allies to create the preliminary conditions for the building of a new Europe as far as that was possible at the present moment. The spokesman pointed out in this connection that every far-sighted foreign policy was marked by results which were becoming really evident much later.

The preliminary work for the erection of a new Europe had now been completed but will be appreciated to its full extent only when the entire structure of a new Europe had been finished, the spokesman pointed out, adding, that if at the present moment the diplomatic activity of the Reich was not displayed in public, this by no means meant any inactivity on behalf of Germany.

JAPAN'S DEFENSE SECURED

Air School Will Be Set Up to Enhance Nation's Readiness

In view of the importance of air defense, an air defense school under the guidance of the Metropolitan Police Board and Dai Nippon Air Defense Association will be established for neighborhood air defense groups, persons in charge of special protection bodies and other air defense organs, states Domei.

Various teachers will be installed and be invited to the school to lecture on subjects concerning air defense.

REORGANIZATION IS SET FOR SCIENTIFIC ORGANS

Will Be Placed on Wartime Basis—Technicians Are Classified

A list of all the technicians in Japan, for the reorganization of scientific organs on a more efficient wartime basis, finally was completed yesterday by the Science Mobilization Association after a year of research and survey of various scientific fields, according to the Hochi today, reports Domei.

Thousands of cards have been made with the names of technicians, who have been divided and subdivided according to their ability and field of work and include those of all governmental, public and private scientific research organs.

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Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 258.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin. Furikae No. Tokyo 64848

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Chungking's Plight Acute, States Hata

(Continued From Page 1)

cently that provincial and private steel factories and machine factories will be requisitioned, the Nichi Nichi said.

With American capital and under the direction of American technicians, these factories will produce munitions and medical supplies, which so far have been imported by long-range aircraft, the journal concluded.

Near East Papers Gagged

Special

ANKARA, June 4.—British and de Gaullist propaganda authorities have instructed all papers in the Near East to refrain from reporting on the precarious economic situation in order to prevent "enemy propaganda" from obtaining valuable propaganda material. Although the press in Syria, Iraq and Palestine has observed the instructions, certain Egyptian politicians intend to raise the matter in Parliament, contending that the British censor is acting beyond his rights in attempting to control other than military reports.

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Rumanian Minister Fetes Chu

On the occasion of the approaching return to China of Dr. Chu Min-i, Nanking Foreign Minister and visiting Special Envoy, Rumanian Minister to Japan, General Georges Bagulesco, tendered a breakfast party on Thursday at the Rumanian Legation honoring the Chinese statesman. Handshaking with Minister Bagulesco, left in photo, Dr. Chu, center, and General Yang Kuei-i, right, chief of the Nanking Army Staff, pledged their determination to crush the Anglo-U.S. Powers

SOUND FINANCE SEEN DESPITE WAR COSTS

Review of Last 6 Months Since Conflict Shows Japan Can Carry on

Although there is a rapid increase in governmental expenditures, a review of the financial situation faced by the Government during the last six months since the inception of the War of Greater East Asia indicates the country's finance is as sound as ever.

In the past few months, governmental expenditures in the country have increased by leaps and bounds. The best part of these expenditures were for financing measures for bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a successful issue and for perfecting the nation's wartime domestic structure.

The increase of national expenditures in the past six months has been at a rate unheard of in the country.

In the 77th session of the Diet, which was the first faced by the Tojo Cabinet, an additional budget to the temporary war account, the sixth, running to ¥3,800,000,000, was passed.

For Wartime Structure

The appropriations were all to meet the cost of strengthening the wartime structure of the country.

Then the War of Greater East Asia came on December 8. A regular Diet session was in the offing.

Without waiting for the session, the Government convoked an extraordinary session.

The extraordinary session, the 78th, came on December 15. The bills which received the attention of the national legislators in the first session after the country went to war were all absolutely necessary to permit the country to prosecute the war. The most important of them all was a supplementary budget to the provisional war account, the seventh, amounting to ¥2,800,000,000.

These were not all the war expenditures made by the Government about the time the War of Greater East Asia started.

Payments, totaling ¥74,690,000, all for war purposes were made by the Government out of the second reserve fund between the end of October and the beginning of November.

Similar payments, totaling ¥118,800,000, were made out of the surplus fund left at the end of the 1940-41 fiscal year.

Big Sum Appropriated

A rough estimate puts the total of the money appropriated by the Government on account of the war about the time the country went to war with America and Britain at ¥6,793,000,000.

In the regular session of the Diet which was called in December, a supplementary budget to the temporary war account, the eighth, totaling ¥18,000,000,000, was introduced, and met with the speedy approval of both Houses.

The appropriations brought to the appalling total of ¥47,128,000,000 the nation's war expenditures since the outbreak of the China Affair.

The expenditures in the general account of the 1941-42 budget, which covered the year was marked by the start of the War of Greater East Asia, swelled by more than ¥4,600,000 which was added to them by the necessity of providing for war measures such as those designed to improve the system of air defense in the nation and for the establishment of prize courts.

In the regular Diet session which was convoked toward the end of last year, the 1942-43 general budget, totaling ¥6,236,000,000 and two supplementary budgets, aggregating ¥6,601,000,000, were enacted.

Above Previous Expenditures

These expenditures exceeded the expenditures which were approved at the previous regular session a year before by a matter of ¥180,000,000.

The relatively small size of the 1942-43 general budget for a budget of a nation which had just embarked on the world's greatest war is explainable by the fact that the measures for which provision was made in the budget were limited to those considered absolutely necessary to the vigorous execution of the war and that the greater part of expenditures which had hitherto been provided in the budgets of the War and Navy Ministries was henceforth to be made under the temporary war account.

Thus, the combined expenditures of the War and Navy Ministries in the 1942-43 fiscal year amounted to ¥79,000,000, less by ¥3,717,000,000 than the combined expenditures of the two fighting services in the 1941-42 budget.

An additional budget to the current general budget was adopted at the recent two-day extraordinary Diet session. It totaled ¥12,800,000, and provided for the construction of a whole fleet of standard type merchant vessels and the improvement of facilities for the education and training of seamen.

Part of the expenditures in the current fiscal year in the temporary war account and general budget will be met by revenue from bond issues.

Bonds for This Year

The bonds scheduled to be issued in the current fiscal year in the general and special accounts run to ¥16,358,000,000, not counting bonds to be given by the Government in the form of grants and for use for the conversion of old bonds.

Late last year, the Government adopted a regular wartime tax policy. It was in line with this policy that the prices of tobacco were boosted to a large extent on November 1. The measure was expected to increase the revenue by ¥146,000,000 in a normal year.

Higher taxation came on December 1. The indirect taxes were affected by the measure. The new rates were expected to help the revenue to the extent of ¥635,000,000 in a normal year.

Last April saw higher direct taxes. It was estimated by the Finance Ministry that the change would add ¥970,000,000 to the revenue of the Government in the current fiscal year. The increased revenue is estimated to amount to ¥1,150,000,000 in a normal year.

On the other hand, the Government took steps to increase revenue from State undertakings. For one thing, railway freight and passenger rates were raised. The measure was expected to increase the revenue from the Government railways by ¥180,000,000 in a normal year.

Communication Charges Up

Postal, telegraph, and telephone charges went up, too. The change was estimated to add ¥84,000,000 to the revenue from the enterprises of the Communications Ministry.

Bond issues increased as war expenditures mounted.

The rate at which bonds are absolved shows that utterly unfounded were the apprehensions felt by some people that the public would have difficulty in digesting the bonds.

Bonds worth ¥8,782,000,000 were issued during last year. The bonds absolved were ¥7,366,000,000. A total of ¥2,991,000,000 worth of bonds was issued during the three months of January, February and March and the bonds absolved during the same period amounted to ¥3,089,000,000.

The rapidity with which bonds are digested by the public is so great as to give the Government cause to be optimistic about the future of it's bond policy.

There is another indication of the soundness of the war finance of Japanese. It is the rapidly mounting tendency of national savings It is evident that the people generally are keen on increasing their savings just to show to the officers and men at the front that they are determined to make their utmost to promote the national cause.

Savings Skyrocket

In the four months from December last, the savings of the nation increased by ¥6,830,000,000. This shows an increase of ¥2,760,000,000 over the corresponding period a year before. Thus, there could not have been any element of surprise in the fact that the savings made by the people in the 1942-43 fiscal year exceeded ¥16,000,000,000.

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Government adopted emergency measures for preventing any possible disturbance in financial circles.

One of these measures was designed to make the banks find no difficulty in paying out to depositors.

Another would indemnify losses sustained by industries and individuals under conditions created by the outbreak of hostilities.

Thanks to these measures and to the tranquillity of the people at large under the emergency conditions, perfect calm prevailed in the financial circles immediately after the start of the war. There was no expansion of currency in circulation, as was feared by some observers.

Within only a half year following the outbreak of the current war Japan's financial and exchange structures have been perfected, so that this country is able to cope with a sustained warfare. All enemy property has been placed under Japan's control and management. The enemy property control law was adopted at the 78th session of the Imperial Diet.

The reorganization of the Bank of Japan structure has been the most outstanding of all the changes made in domestic financial circles. By the reorganization, the Bank of Japan has been made a central institution for currency and monetary systems. The change also has been made so that it is reorientated to become the virtual central bank for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. With this change, the Government has formally adopted managed currency system. The change has been in force since May 1.

Yen-Baht Parity

The Japan-Thai exchange agreement on yen-baht on an equal basis was also concluded during the period under review. The Japanese yen thus has become the guiding currency of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In parallel with the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces in a comprehensive war front during the past six months, equally remarkable developments were seen in the industrial fields of this country.

On the outbreak of the current war, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi said: "There is only one goal in the industrial field. That is to enhance the productive character of the whole national economy several fold in order to consolidate and construct a stable front at home to meet the wartime condition."

In other words, the Commerce and Industry Minister stressed that the goal of the industrial field is to effect a large-scale expansion in the heavy industry of Japan and also to establish an autarchic industrial structure. Toward this end, strenuous efforts were made by those in these circles with the result that the Japanese industry is presently steadily progressing toward an industry of Greater East Asia rather than that of Japan.

Developing South Areas

In the course of the 79th session of the Diet, the Government, for the development of the southern regions, clarified the following four points.

1. To decide the goal for the acquirement of resources in each of the southern regions.

2. In selecting the body for the supervision of such a development, enterprises having plenty of experience in the past and possessing, moreover, a high efficiency will be chosen individually.

3. The funds required for the development will be subsidized by the Southern Regions Development Bank.

4. The resources thus acquired will be transported to the Japanese mainland by an import method which the Government stipulates.

In parallel with the development of the southern regions, reorganization was effected in the structure of internal industry at a rapid stride. At the beginning of this year, the iron and steel section and 11 other departments were established in the Industrial Control Association.

Aid to Industrialists

The Government, on the other hand, decided on a more definite policy in dealing with the medium and small scale industrialists and merchants, placing the execution of the reorganization under the control of a committee instituted within the Planning Board.

On December 11, 1941, regulations governing the granting of permit for enterprises was promulgated while on May 13 this year, an Enterprise Readjustment Ordinance was enacted, closely followed by laws and regulations for its enforcement on May 15.

At the same time, the National Rehabilitation Treasury, an essential organ in effecting a reorganization in industry, saw a lively activity in putting the outlined program into practice.

The Material Mobilization Plan for this year is:

1. Strengthening of armament in preparation for a decisive war against the Anglo-American countries.

2. Increase and strengthening of the maritime transportation power to meet with the universal maritime warfare.

3. Replenishment and expansion of the anti-air raid institutions and preparations.

South Seriously Considered

Instead of taking as a contrast only the three countries of Japan, Manchoukuo and China as in the previous cases, the Material Mobilization Plan this time outlined includes a comprehensive sphere in the southern regions, depending on the resources found in these areas, and at the same time, aiming for the establishment of the common prosperity sphere.

If the biggest object of the Material Mobilization Plan is the expansion in the armament, it is to be naturally expected that an increase will be seen in the demand of iron and steel, aluminum, nickel, aviation fuel, machine tools, electric power, coal, etc., but the most vital problem undoubtedly is the increase in bottoms in order to win through the maritime transportation warfare.

In view of this situation, efforts have been made since the 79th extraordinary session of the Diet for a high-degree control over wartime marine transportation by planning shipbuilding and establishing an operation corporation for standard type ships under wartime.

At the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet held recently, a planning shipbuilding bill was submitted for discussion and subsequently, it was decided to place orders for the standard type of ships to the Industrial Equipment Corporation. Thus, the shipbuilding section which may be likened to a driving force of the current War of Greater East Asia, has been placed on the wartime footing.

However, time is not yet ripe to say that all preparations for a wartime economy has been set up in Japan. There remains, for instance, the task of converting the wartime economy into wartime planned economy by organizing various control associations for different departments of the key industry.

Food Supply Secured

With reference to the food policy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Hiroya Ino, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister, stressed on December 12 that although a war on an unprecedented scale has broken out, there is absolutely no fear of difficulties in the future food problem.

"Even if the situation becomes such that not a single grain of rice can be imported from abroad," Minister Ino emphatically declared, "the Japanese people will never suffer from food shortage for necessary steps have already been taken to cope with such a contingency, if it comes."

As officially announced by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry during the middle part of March, a slight decrease was seen in the estimated rice crop for this year in the Japanese mainland, but on the other hand, the rice yield in Chosen and Taiwan, it was estimated, will far exceed that of the average year.

Furthermore, because of the fact that twice the quantity as the average year has been stocked for this year, the outlook, insofar as the rice problem is concerned, is rather brighter than the previous year.

Apart from this favorable situation, the Government has outlined a plan for the increased production of various staple food for the fiscal year of 1942 so that the public needs to harbor absolutely no fear in this connection.

Y.C.A.C. TENNIS FINALS FIXED FOR WEEK-END

Ladies' Singles, Men's Doubles And Mixed Doubles Pairings Announced

The Lawn Tennis Tournament at the Yokohama Country & Athletic Club is nearly completed and the three final events are scheduled to be played off this week-end.

On Saturday at 2 p.m., Mrs. I. Brigel and Miss M. Prohaska will play the finals for the Ladies' Singles Championship.

The finals of the Mixed Doubles Handicap will be played off at 11 a.m. Sunday between Mr. P. Aurell & Miss Gallois versus Mr. E. I. da Silva and Mrs. I. Brigel.

The finals of the Men's Doubles Championship also to be played on Sunday, will begin at 3 p.m. between Mr. P. Aurell and Mr. N. Kallin against the winners of the Levedag Longy versus Cornu Harriss pairings.

PLAN TO RAID JAPAN FROM CHINA FOILED

Lieutenant-General Points to Significance of New Nanchang Operation

Recalling the battle in Nanchang in which he participated some three years ago as a unit commander, Lieutenant-General Yaheita Saito stated that the Anglo-American-Chungking attempt to air raid Japan from the continent was frustrated by the Japanese Forces who have opened up operations in Nanchang in parallel with the operations in east Chekiang.

In an interview held on Thursday with the Yomiuri, General Saito spoke in the following vein:

"In that part of China, the rainy season has now set in and accordingly, we had to suffer from muddy roads. All the rivers there overflow their banks in June and July due to the heavy rain.

"We suffered much from muddy roads but not so much from the creeks there, as these are lanes for inhabitants there. We could cross rivers in defiance of enemy fire by utilizing small boats widely in use.

"The enemy strength at that time was some 22 divisions of 200,000 troops under Chiang Kai-shek and provincial war lords. Although they were brave, one enemy division was hardly a match for one of our battalions because of inferior equipment.

"Judging from the spoils of war taken on May 31, the enemy troops' main arms seemed to be hand grenades. They did not seem to be equipped with enough rifles—probably one musket for several soldiers.

"The native inhabitants there were quite indifferent to the battle then in full swing. They were engaged in farming between the Japanese and Chinese war fronts where fire was being exchanged.

Farmers Cooperate

"The inhabitants offered help to the Japanese troops in every possible way in appreciation of Japanese protection, while those under the enemy's influence suffered from lack of daily necessities such as salt matches and candles.

"Because of this fact, even bandits wielding authority in the provinces began to submit to the Japanese in succession.

"When we advised the enemy troops opposing us to surrender, they used to answer: 'We would like to do so, but our commanding officers are watching us.' Thus, it was evident that enemy soldiers realized their folly of continued resistance against the Japanese troops. Moreover, the native inhabitants were completely alienated from the Chungking regime.

"In our operations carried out in Nanchang in 1939, the Japanese troops cut off the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway in the sector of Nanchang. But after our withdrawal from there the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway was as much a aid-Chiang artery as ever. But the enemy's third war zone was about to be placed under Japanese control due to the new Japanese operations. Thus, the Chungking regime will become more and more cornered by the Japanese invasion from Yunnan and because of the current Japanese action in the east Chekiang-Kiangsi area.

"As a result of the Japanese operations in that sector, the enemy air base in Chuchow and other places will come under Japanese control, thus frustrating the enemy's attempt to air raid Japan from the continent."

Today's Sports

BASEBALL

Big Six intercollegiate baseball games. Rikkyo vs. Hosei and Meiji vs. Waseda at Meiji Shrine baseball stadium. 1 p.m.

FOOTBALL

Kanto intercollegiate league Keio vs. Meiji at Korakuen stadium. 1 p.m.

BASKETBALL

Kanto intercollegiate league matches. Shodai vs. Keio, Bunrika vs. Waseda and Rikkyo vs. Imperial at the Kokutaikan, Kanda-ku. 1 p.m.

CREW RACES

All-Japan students regatta. 1st day at Toda course, Arakawa river, 12:30 p.m.

WATER POLO

Kanto students' league tilts. Bunrika vs. Nichidai at Meiji Shrine swimming pool at 2:45 p.m.

TENNIS

Kanto Students championships. 1st day at Hibiya park courts. 1 p.m.

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Kobe Notes

Evincing great joy and astonishment at the large crowd of people who had flocked to the exhibition of his art collection on the sixth floor of the Mitsukoshi Department Store in Kobe, N. H. N. Mody, the well-known Parsee collector, exclaimed, "Look at them! They come continuously" to a reporter of the Japan Times and Advertiser who interviewed him on Wednesday at the tentative reception room in a corner of the exhibition hall.

It is no little wonder that thousands of people visit the exhibition daily for Mr. Mody's exhibits truly offer a rare opportunity to the general public to examine the beautiful works of Japanese art craftsmanship of decades and even centuries gone by. The Mitsukoshi exhibition comprises 2,000 of the noted collector's 10,000 pieces. Yet the 2,000 rare articles, all under glass paneling, fill the entire sixth floor of the department store and are enough to dazzle the eyes of any visitor.

Asked by the reporter how he came about to own such an elaborate collection, Mr. Mody explained that immediately after the devastating Kanto Earthquake, Japanese collectors, fearing a repetition of the great disaster, auctioned their treasured collection which had miraculously survived the 1923 quake in strong godowns. This offered Mr. Mody an opportunity to collect the rare articles which he now owns. He revealed that he had spent more than half a million yen for his collection but added that the prices of some of his pieces have risen to from twenty to thirty times their previous value. The auctions took place in three cities—the curios first being exhibited in Osaka and Kyoto and then sold in Tokyo. Notable among the Japanese collectors who gave up their treasures were Marquis Tokugawa, Marquis Maeda, Count Arima, Marquis Matsudaira, and Count Date. Mr. Mody also bought a small part of his collection from the Hongwanji Temple in Kyoto.

Although he has been living in Japan some 25 years, Mr. Mody's home is in Hongkong. He was educated in both the Oxford and Cambridge Universities in England. Upon his return to the former Crown Colony, Mr. Mody suffered in health and spent a year in the Peak Hospital on one of the mountains of Hongkong before the doctors recommended that he travel. While planning to settle in the Riviera in France, the first World War broke out and subsequently Mr. Mody came to Japan. He arrived in this country on March 10, 1917.

It is mistaken to think that Mr. Mody became interested in Japanese art after he had lived in this country. He was an art connoisseur long before that and, in fact, he studied Japanese art before he planned to come to Japan.

"I came to Japan primarily for my health and not wtih the intention of collecting works of Japanese art. I studied Japanese art before I came here and thus I was in a position to start my collection. It is impossible to start any collection unless one is thoroughly accustomed with the respective art. You may be interested to know that I have a large collection of old Chinese porcelain in Hongkong," Mr. Mody said.

Mr. Mody has lived for many years at the Oriental Hotel in Kobe but other than a few pieces which he keeps in his suite, the collection he owns is stored in the Morimoto Shokai godown in Kobe. The Mitsukoshi exhibition is the first at which the Parsee connoisseur has displayed such a variety from his collection. At previous exhibitions at the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and the Oriental Hotel, Mr. Mody picked on one part of his collection at a time, such as laquerware, Buddhist "kakemono," etc.

Asked whether he was planning to return to Hongkong in the near future and whether he would take his collection with him if he did, Mr. Mody replied, "I do not know. I have not made up my mind yet and have no plans. I think Japan is the safest place in the world at present. As for my collection, I do not know either."

An attractive card featured with twin main events will be staged at the Koshien Ring on Coming Sunday from 1 p.m.

In the first of the two 10-round main events, Y. Kameda will meet T. Miyahashi while Isamu Kongo will be pitted against Susumu Tokunaga in the second.

The remaining bouts are as follows:

8-round: I Nishida vs. N. Fudo. 6-round: S. Kumura vs. Y. Azuma; T. Okamoto vs. K. Mori. 4-rounds: Y. Azuma vs. T. Hashimoto.

The admission fees are: Ringside—¥4.00; Box—¥2.80; Stand—¥1.40.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on June 4: Mrs. E. Harich-Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. M. Inouye, Mr. U. Kolln, Mrs. K. Kawasaki, Miss H. Kawasaki, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. A. Lauschke, Mr. U. Mogami, Mr. K. Nozawa, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. H. Stamm, Mr. R. Schulze, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. S. Seo, Mrs. T. Seo, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Uchida, Mr. S. Weil.

The following guests registered at the Oriental Hotel on June 4: Mr. K. Tsukuba, Mr. T. Akizuki, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sunada, Mr. Y. Higashimura, Mr. M. Sakai, Mr. K. Kasahara, Mr. R. Tsubaki, Mr. H. Takeuchi.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on June 4 were: Mr. Zyun Kawata, Mr. Yasutaro Watanabe, Mr. Mitihiro Umemiti and Mr. Mosaku Sorimati. Mr. Singo Hashimoto departed.

LABOR SERVICE SET FOR MANCHU NATION

Concentration of Labor Power Is Objective—Effective From 1943

With the object of concentrating labor power on national defense and in the industrial fields, the Government of Manchoukuo has decided to enforce a compulsory national labor service system as from next year.

The main points of the new system are to concentrate labor power on the construction of a powerful defense State and a sound industry for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and to establish a sound basis for the national structure by training the people through labor service. The details of the system follow:

1. Those who are under obligation to offer their labor shall be subjects of the Manchoukuo Empire who have undergone no military training. Consideration shall be given to institute a similar system for students.

2. All male subjects of the Manchoukuoan Empire, when they attain the age of 21, shall be under obligation to offer a maximum of 12 months of labor service to the State during the ensuing 23 years.

3. The enterprises for which the labor service is to be mobilized shall be selected from national defense works, key industries and others which are vital to the country's need.

4. Labor service corps shall be formed as in the army in each city, county and prefecture.

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YOUNG Japanese lady, experienced in office work, full knowledge of English, some German, seeks position. Box 640, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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TWO-STORIED four-room furnished foreign house, 370 Honmoku-Motomachi. ¥200 per month. Apply Helm, Tel. 2 4731.

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6 or 7-roomed foreign style house, modern conveniences, large garden. Yokohama preferred. Please apply Box 204, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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ROLLEYFLEX camera for quick sale, ¥520, between 1 and 3. Furukawa, Lohmeyers Restaurant, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo.

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FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 884, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamideri, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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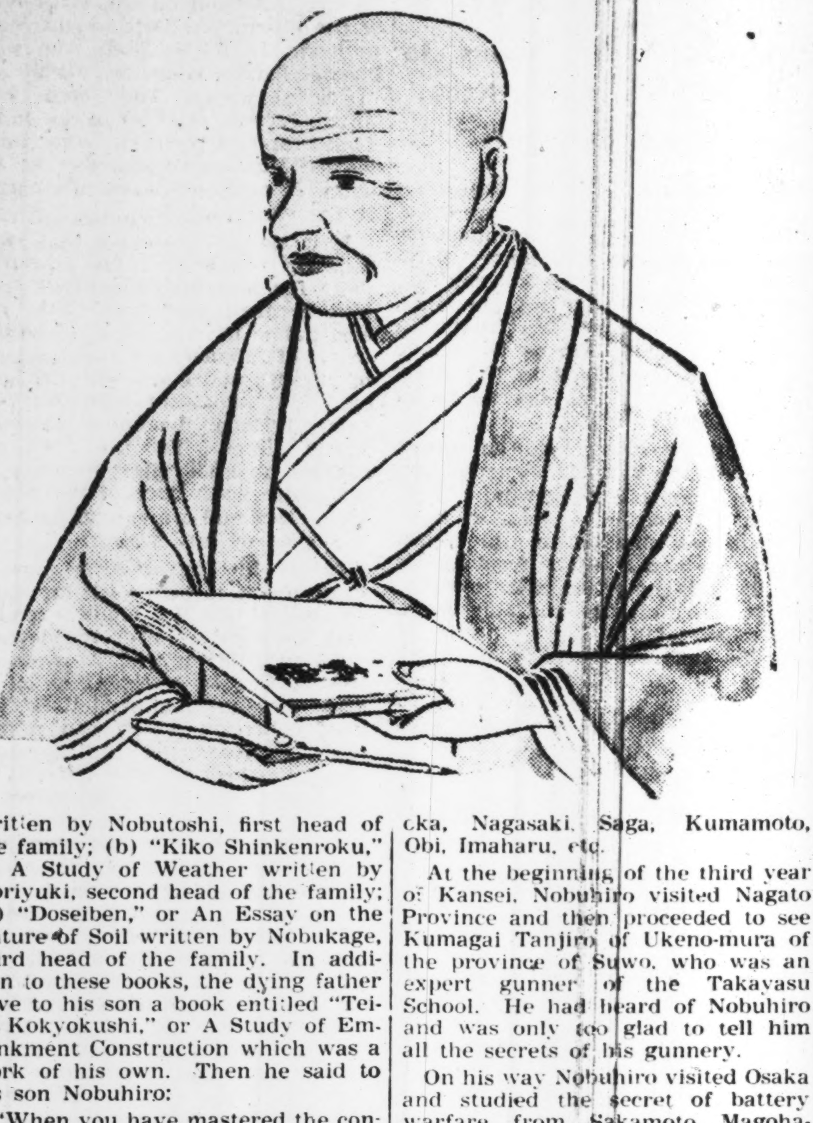
The Labors of Nobuhiro

A hundred years before Japan astonished the world with her victory over Czarist Russia in the Japan Sea Battle she had already produced a remarkable man who might well be called the pioneer of national defense and a forerunner of the practical idealists who dreamed of an Asia for the Asiatics. Traveler, scholar, astronomer, geographer, agriculturist, economist, chemist, scientist, financier, physician and inventor—such a man was Nobuhiro Sato, a man who produced armored tanks, rocket-boats, gun-boats, gas and incendiary shells with the same facility with which he produced text-books on agricultural economy, and whose name is known to every schoolboy in the Empire.



Birth of a Great Man

"Lo! What is that huge column of red vapor over there?"

"What's the matter?"

"Why, don't you see that huge pillar of flame in the sky yonder?"

"Yes, I see it now. A fire, perhaps."

"Nonsense! No fire looks like that. It looks like a gigantic dragon ascending to the sky, doesn't it?"

"Yes, it really looks like a huge serpent just ascending to the upper region."

"I feel a vague feeling of uneasiness creeping over me. I fear that it is an ill-omen."

"No, I believe that is a lucky sign and a good omen."

It was in the evening of June 15 of the 6th year of Meiwa (1769). The villagers of Koriyama-mura of Okachi-gun of Dewa Province (Akita Prefecture) were out in the street making much fuss about the strange phenomenon in the sky.

Now, there lived in this village a family named Sato. From olden days, the heads of the Sato family had been well known for their profound scholarship.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning that day, a boy was born to Nobusuye, head of the Sato family, and his wife Sadashizu. In the evening, Nobusuye heard the noise in the street, and went out to see what it was all about. Presently, he came back and, after telling his wife all about the strange column of red vapor in the sky, said:

"This is a good omen. We have now a good successor to our hereditary learning."

Nobusuye and his wife had lost their only son Ushinosuke several years before, and had since been leading a lonely life. Therefore, they greatly rejoiced at the birth of another boy that day, and it was rather natural that they should take the unusual phenomenon as a good omen. They were right indeed, for the boy was destined to become the greatest chemist, scientist, financier and physician of his day.

It was remarkable that the boy, when grown up, invented many kinds of arms, such as tanks, rocket-driven boats, gun-boats, shells with time-fuses, gas-shells, incendiary shells, etc. It is indeed surprising that he invented those arms with a view to transforming our country into a highly defensive state and thereby facilitating the construction of Asia for the Asiatics. This shows that he knew what would happen in the world one hundred years after his death.

Family Tree

Going back thirty-seven generations computing from Nobuhiro, we come to Sato Tsuginobu who, in the battle of Yashima between the Heike and the Genji, died a heroic death in order to save the life of his lord Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune. For thirty-two generations computing from Tsuginobu, the Sato family had been well known as a family of warriors.

In the days of Sato Nobutoshi, the thirty-third head, the family withdrew from the service of a feudal lord and established itself as a family of physicians and scholars. Since then, the head of the family, generation after generation, had been known as a great scholar and physician.

Nobutoshi was known for his profound attainments in astronomy, geography, agriculture, and economics. He had acquired his knowledge in those branches of sciences by making trips of study and inspection throughout the country. He wrote an immortal book on the management of farming under the title of "Kokudo Keiiron," or "An Essay on Land Management." Nobutoshi was the first head of the Sato family of scholars, whereas Nobushiro was the fifth, and last, head of the honorable family.

The hereditary learning of the Sato Family was steadily developed by the five heads of the family until it was brought to perfection by Nobuhiro. When a boy, Nobuhiro was called Hyakusuke.

This Hyakusuke was a very mischievous boy. He picked quarrels with all his friends, visited the neighboring mountains and stayed there for several days, to the extreme anxiety of his parents, rode about the village on horse-back, killed dogs and cats, and stopped at nothing rude and wild. For some time, even his parents could not tell what would become of their boy.

Hyakusuke, however, was neither an idiot nor a fanatic. As he grew older, he mended his ways for himself. He began to learn fencing, Chinese classics and various sciences belonging to the hereditary learning of the Sato Family, and he had made a remarkable progress by the time he attained the age of twelve.

In the meantime, his father Nobusuye was keeping a good watch over the conduct of his son, giving necessary advice and instruction from time to time. And he was glad to see that his son was quickly mending his ways while making rapid progress in his study and researches.

Travel of Research

It was the firm belief of the Sato Family that one's learning and attainments could be brought to perfection through personal inspection only. Therefore, the successive heads of the family since the days of Nobutoshi spent the greater portion of their lives in traveling.

Nobutoshi, who died at the advanced age of eighty-two, spent nearly forty years in traveling. Noriyuki, son of Nobutoshi, died when seventy-eight years old; he spent over forty years in traveling. Nobukage, the third head of the Sato Family as a family of scholars, died at the comparatively early age of fifty-nine due to an explosion of gas while he was engaged in the examination of ore at the copper mine of Ani. Nevertheless, the time he had spent in traveling was in excess of thirty-eight years.

Nobusuye, the fourth head of the family and father of Nobuhiro died of a pyretic disease while staying at the copper mine of Ashio. He had spent over forty years in traveling. As for Nobuhiro he had spent as many as fifty-eight years in visiting nearly all regions of the country by the time he passed away in his eighty-second year of age.

In the first year of Tenmei (1781), Nobuhiro accompanied his father as far as Matsumaye of Hokkaido where they parted. His father went to visit North-Ezo (Saghalien), and Nobuhiro stayed there until the return of his father from North-Ezo in mid-spring of the following year. At the beginning of the summer of the second year of Tenmei, Nobusuye and Nobuhiro left Hokkaido, and after visiting Tsugaru, Nanbu, Sendai and other places, returned to their native place at the beginning of the cold season.

On their arrival at home, they found the peasants of their native place in a pitiable plight on account of the grievous famine which that year visited all provinces of Ou (northeastern district of Japan proper). Nobusuye, from the standpoint of an economist and agriculturist, could not remain silent and inactive.

He filed his opinion with the feudal-lord of Kubota (Akita Prefecture), severely denouncing Lord Satake and his retainers for their mismanagement of the administrative and economic affairs of the districts under their jurisdiction. This incurred the resentment of the feudal lord and his chief retainers, and he was banished from his native place.

Nobusuye, taking his son Nobuhiro, left his native place at the beginning of the third year of Tenmei (1783) when sixty years of age and his son Nobuhiro was fifteen years old. The father and son visited Kujira-mura of Nikko and met a friend of the father, Saruhashi, by name, who was very glad to offer a nice room in his house to his friend and his son, for he was desirous of receiving lessons on farming from Nobusuye.

During his stay with Saruhashi, Nobusuye visited Tokyo with his son Nobuhiro. He called on his friend Mihara Kindayu, one of the chief retainers of the feudal-lord of Tsuyama, and with his introduction entrusted Nobuhiro to Udagawa Kaien for education and training. Kaien was one of the best scholars of the Dutch school in those days though a young man still in his twenties. For reasons unknown, Kaien soon told Nobuhiro to return to his father at Ashio.

Death of Nobusuye

In the fourth year of Tenmei, Nobusuye took leave of his friend Saruhashi, and visited some former pupils of his deceased father Nobukage, near the copper mine of Ashio. Nobusuye, in compliance with the earnest wishes of those people, decided to stay at Ashio for some time, and teach them how to analyse copper ore.

Nobusuye had been at Ashio for about one hundred days when he fell victim to a pyretic disease and succumbed in about three weeks. Prior to his death, Nobusuye handed over to his son Nobuhiro all the books he had inherited from his father.

They were (a) "Kokudo Keiiron," or An Essay on Land-Management written by Nobutoshi, first head of the family; (b) "Kiko Shinkenroku," or A Study of Weather written by Noriyuki, second head of the family; (c) "Doseiben," or An Essay on the Nature of Soil written by Nobukage, third head of the family. In addition to these books, the dying father gave to his son a book entitled "Teibo Kokyokushi," or A Study of Embankment Construction which was a work of his own. Then he said to his son Nobuhiro:

"When you have mastered the contents of those books, besides the oral lessons I have given you on manuring, you will become one of the highest authorities on farming and rural economy."

"When I am gone," added the dying father, "you must go direct to Yedo to your teacher Kaien, instead of returning to your mother at home. You will soon become the fifth head of the Sato Family. Therefore, it is your duty to attach the greatest importance to your study."

On the afternoon of the third day of August, Nobusuye breathed his last. Nobuhiro stayed at Ashio for a couple of months in order to hold Buddhist mass for his deceased father; and at the beginning of October, he came up to Yedo to his teacher Kaien who accepted him very kindly this time and taught him everything he knew of zoology, botany, medicine, astronomy, geography, and history of all Occidental nations. In addition to those sciences of the west, he studied Chinese classics of Inouye Sen and military sciences of Hayashi Shihei.

Tsuyama Clan Aided

In the fifth year of Tenmei (1785), Nobuhiro visited Mimasaka (Okayama Prefecture) accompanying his teacher Kaien who, by order of the Lord of Tsuyama to whom he belonged, was returning to this region. Nobuhiro stayed at Tsuyama for a few months. During the short stay at Tsuyama he executed a careful study of the medicinal herbs of Mimasaka district.

At the beginning of the sixth year of Tenmei, when Kaien returned to Yedo, Nobuhiro left Tsuyama and visited Kyushu, where he stayed at Satsuma for several weeks, while making trips of inspection to various places in the neighborhood. On his way from Kyushu, he visited various cities, towns and villages along his path, and after spending a short time at Iiyama of Shinano Province (Nagano Prefecture) returned to Yedo and continued his study under Kaien.

At that time the Tsuyama clan was in financial distress due to the mismanagement of the chief retainers who kept their control over the political and economic affairs of all districts under their jurisdiction. Even their lord Matsudairo Yasuya could do nothing against the will of those retainers.

Mihara Kindayu, a faithful retainer of Lord Matsudaira, was consulted by his lord about a practical means to adjust the finance of the clan. Kindayu said that he could not give his lord any useful advice, but that the lord might obtain most valuable advice from a young scholar by the name of Sato Nobuhiro. Lord Matsudaira, accordingly, called Nobuhiro to his presence and asked for his opinion.

Nobuhiro at that time was a youth only eighteen years of age. But, he gave his opinion like an old scholar and a man of years of practical experience. Lord Matsudaira, being a wise man, carried out the reformation of all political and economic affairs of his clan in accordance with the advice given by the young scholar. In a couple of years, the finance and politics of the Tsuyama clan had returned to normal.

In February in the eighth year of Tenmei (1788), Nobuhiro took leave of Lord Matsudaira who, in token of his gratitude, presented him with one hundred pieces of gold together with many other gifts.

With the gold and other gifts from the lord of the Tsuyama clan, Nobuhiro hastened back to his native place, and lived in peace with his old mother for a couple of years.

In Western Japan

In the second year of Kansei (1790), Nobuhiro started on a 2-year tour of western Japan. He visited various places of Hokurikudo, and then entered Sanindo where he visited Tottori, Matsuye, Tsuwano and other places.

After a brief stay at Tsuwano, Nobuhiro visited different places of Kyushu and Shikoku, where Nobuhiro purchased many books on naval tactics written by the naval tacticians who had been in the service of the lords of Kokura, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Saga, Kumamoto, Obi, Imaharu, etc.

At the beginning of the third year of Kansei, Nobuhiro visited Nagato Province and then proceeded to see Kumagai Tanjiro of Ukeno-mura of the province of Suwo, who was an expert gunner of the Takayasu School. He had heard of Nobuhiro and was only too glad to tell him all the secrets of his gunnery.

On his way Nobuhiro visited Osaka and studied the secret of battery warfare from Sakamoto Magohachiro, who had inherited his knowledge on battery warfare from his deceased father.

Return to Yedo

In the fourth year of Kansei, Nobuhiro returned to Yedo and established himself at Kyobashi as a practitioner in medicine. He had a profound knowledge of medicine and soon became one of the most flourishing practitioners throughout the city.

A couple of years after his return to Yedo, he married an accomplished lady named Sasahara Ise, niece of the head priest of Nichionji Temple of Asakusa. Nobuhiro was twenty-six years of age and his wife twenty years old.

The following year, Nobuhiro called his old mother from his native place, and for more than two years lived in peace with her. She often said that she was one of the happiest mothers in the world. The happy life, however, did not last long with Nobuhiro and his mother.

In the ninth year of Kansei, his old mother fell ill and in spite of all his efforts to cure her, she passed away in April in her sixty-second year. This was a heavy blow to the dutiful son. For many weeks after her death, Nobuyuki looked more dead than alive. At last, his wife became afraid that he was going to die of grief.

In autumn of the same year, Nobuhiro moved to Mamesaku-mura of Yamabe-gun, Kazusa Province and lived there for about ten years. Throughout his life at Mamesaku-mura, he devoted half of his time to writing and the other half to the promotion of the welfare of farmers and peasants in his neighborhood by teaching them his improved method of farming among all villagers.

Nobuhiro Plans Out Defense

In the meantime, the number of the Russian war-vessels visiting our country was steadily growing larger, exposing our national defense to great danger. Nobuhiro thought that the time had come when he must make the most of his scientific knowledge in order to secure the defense of his fatherland.

In the third year of Bunka (1806), Nobuhiro returned to Yedo for the third time, rented a house at Yanagicho, Kyobashi. By that time, Nobuhiro and his wife had become the parents of a boy named Shotaro.

He established himself as a specialist in surgery and soon became very popular with the citizens. Among his clients, there was a samurai by the name of Minoura Jirozaemon. He found in Nobuhiro, one of the greatest scientists, chemists, and naval strategists, and introduced him to Shudo Yuzaemon, who was a chief retainer of the feudal lord of Tokushima.

Yuzaemon had great influence in the Tokushima clan and was responsible for the management of all affairs relative to the politics, finance, and defense of Awa Province and Awaji Island which constituted the fief of the lord of Tokushima. Yuzaemon saw Nobuhiro and was so impressed with his boundless attainments that he took him into his service as adviser on the spot. And under the patronage of Yuzaemon, Nobuhiro was enabled to devote all his time and energy to the study of military affairs.

In the fourth year of Bunka (1807), Shudo Yuzaemon returned to Tokushima by order of his lord, taking Nobuhiro with him.

As soon as they arrived at Tokushima, Yuzaemon asked Nobuhiro what was the most effective means of securing the defense of the coast of his lord's fief against foreign invasion.

Nobuhiro replied that in order to protect the country from foreign warships, which were threatening the defense of the country from all directions in those days, powerful guns and warships were necessary. He said:

"The only way to secure our national defense is to defeat the enemy fleet far out on the sea. The offensive is the best means of defense."

It is remarkable that Nobuhiro expressed so many years ago the same principle of stratagem that is maintained among strategists of today. It is also noteworthy that he recommended the use of warships and guns when no other people in this country knew anything about such vessels of war.

Yuzaemon, in accordance with the opinion of Nobuhiro, made an investigation of the number of the existing guns available for the purpose in view. The investigation disclosed the fact that there were in Awa and Awaji provinces only three or four guns larger than one pounders.

Therefore, the authorities of the Tokushima clan decided to make more guns as quickly as possible, and asked Nobuhiro for technical advice. Nobuhiro, thereupon, presented to Yuzaemon his opinion contained in two volumes entitled "Teppo Kyuriron," or "A Study of Gun Construction Technique." The books were an embodiment of the painstaking studies conducted by the head of the Sato Family since the days of Nobutoshi and brought to perfection by Nobuhiro.

Yuzaemon read the books carefully, and found that nothing was left to be desired. Nobuhiro in the "Teppo Kyuriron" gave a minute explanation of the construction of "Three Guns," namely the "Kogun-ho," or field-guns, "Boshuho," or fortress-guns, and "Suigun-ho," or naval-guns.

Inventions Come to Life

In December of the fourth year of Bunka (1807), several "Kogun-ho," or field-guns were completed. And a number of retainers of the lord of Tokushima were selected for the operation of those guns, beginning in February of the following year. Their training in gunnery lasted for several months under the command and instruction of Nobuhiro.

During their training, Nobuhiro made a special study of the relations between the trajectory and the weight of the projectiles, between the trajectory and the quantity of the powder, beween the range and angle of elevation, between the range and percentage of hits, and wrote a treatise on gunnery entitled "Sanju Yohoron," or "How to Operate Three Kinds of Guns."

The treatise written at that time formed Chapter I of the work and was, as a matter of course, devoted to the operation of "Kogun-ho" only. A perusal of this celebrated work shows that Nobuhiro was a good mathematician.

At the same time, he invented a convenient gun-carriage which was named "Myorin," or "a mysterious vehicle," by Yuzaemon. In addition to the gun-carriage, he invented a kind of tank, which was so designed as to carry an ample supply of shells and ten days' rations for twenty men in the boxes fixed on the gun-carriage. He named the tank of his own invention "Kogun-ho-sotonsha," or "a field-gun with boxes and shields."

Fortress-Guns

Following the production of field-guns, Nobuhiro produced several fortress-guns, each mounted on a revolving turret. In those days, a revolving turret was little short of a miraculous device. And Yuzaemon, in manifestation of his satisfaction, named it "Nyoi-hodai," or "an all performance turret."

Shrapnels and Gas-shells

Nobuhiro invented two kinds of powerful projectiles for his fortress-guns. One was a kind of shrapnel, called "Saishin-rai," or "a double-blasting thunderbolt." It was a shrapnel with a copper body fit for use with a six inch gun. The projectile, containing many shrapnel balls, was provided with a kind of delayed-action fuse, so that it might cause many casualties among the enemy soldiers.

The other, which was called "Shikinrei," or "Bells of purple gold," emitted poisonous gas and flames. It seems that "Shikinrei" was a mixture of gas-shells and incendiary bombs.

Upon completion of his study of fortress guns, Nobuhiro wrote a treatise on coast-defense gunnery, which formed Chapter I of his "Sanju Yohoron" stated above.

Rifle-Rest

Then as a preliminary measure to his construction of a naval force, Nobuhiro started the training of seamen. And based on his experience in the open seas, he invented a rifle-rest for use on board ship which he called "Funa-uchi-dai."

'Gun-Rafts'

Then, in consideration of the enormous cost of a regular warship, he invented a kind of gun-boat, which might be more properly called a gun-raft. And it was really a kind of raft 48 feet in length and 18 feet in maximum breadth. It was designed to carry one 83-pounder and a crew of over 60 seamen. The useful range of the gun was about 600 meters. The percentage of hits against a target about 12 feet in diameter was between 80% and 90%.

'Auto-Fireboats'

"Jiso-Kasen," or "auto-fireboats," was one of the most striking devices of Nobuhiro. It was intended as a means of burning hostile warships. Seven auto-fireboats, i.e., one large boat, two middle-size boats and four small boats, make up one set of this unique device. Each boat was to be driven forward by the power produced through the burning of powder in the wooden tube affixed to her stern. In other words, she was to be driven forward by the rocket principle.

These boats were to be tied together with a piece of rope about forty-five meters long. All boats were to be loaded with dry grass and explosives, then driven forward by man power until they were within several hundred meters of the enemy ship. They would then burn the priming powder and quit the boats by means of small life-boats attached thereto. As these boats approached the enemy ship, the dry grass and explosives would catch fire and burn the enemy ship.

Nobuhiro Quits Tokushima

The "auto-fireboat" was a remarkable invention. But, as a result of the premature transfer of his patron Shudo Yuzaemon to Yedo due to the intrigue of some jealous schemers, Nobuhiro was obliged to quit Tokushima before construction was started on the first set of "auto-fireboats."

This unique invention, however, later attracted the attention of the shogunate and he was asked to lend his advice to Inouye Sadayu, chief of the arsenal, Tsuchiya Kiinokami, magistrate of Nagasaki, and others, who were directly responsible for the defense of the Japanese coast.

Nobuhiro in Later Days

After leaving Tokushima, Nobuhiro visited Sanuki, Harima, Kyoto, Uji and other places and returned to his dwelling at Kyobashi, Yedo, in June of the sixth year of Bunka (1809). He had expected to have a short rest after his arrival at Yedo. But he was destined to lead a busy life after all.

From morning till late in the evening, he was disturbed by an army of visitors, including high officials of the shogunate, who were desirous to learn the secret of his invention. At last, acting upon the sincere advice of his faithful wife, he moved to his old dwelling at Mamesaku-mura of Kazusa Province, and lived there in comparative tranquility until the tenth year of Bunka (1813).

Meantime, he helped the farmers in his neighborhood by teaching them improved methods of farming.

In the year just mentioned, his wife caught pneumonia, and died at the age of 38, compelling him to move to Yedo for the third time.

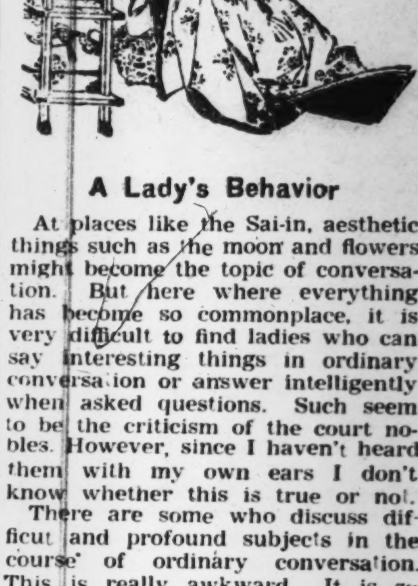
After that, he changed his abode several times due to the special difficulties that always confront a widower. Nevertheless, he kept on writing many books of immortal merit throughout his long life, while executing important duties as financial and military adviser to several feudal lords.

He died on the first day of January of the third year of Kaei (1850) at the advanced age of 82.

From My Diary

By

Lady Murasaki



A Lady's Behavior

At places like the Sai-in, aesthetic things such as the moon and flowers might become the topic of conversation. But here where everything has become so commonplace, it is very difficult to find ladies who can say interesting things in ordinary conversation or answer intelligently when asked questions. Such seem to be the criticism of the court nobles. However, since I haven't heard them with my own ears I don't know whether this is true or not.

There are some who discuss difficut and profound subjects in the course of ordinary conversation. This is really awkward. It is so much better to answer simply and quietly. These must be the ladies who have caused the nobles to lament that there are only very few perfect women.

Of course it's not any better to shrink from people, nor is it better to be too bold and thrust one's nose into everybody's business.

The difficulty lies in knowing how to act at the right time and place.

Lady Izumi Shikibu, with whom I used to correspond, writes charming letters. Although her behavior is none too good, the grace and ease with which she writes her letters show her literary ability. There is charm in even her smallest word.

She excels in poetry. However, although she is well acquainted with ancient literature, she cannot be called a real poetess who can criticize poetry truly.

Of course, there is always a lovely line that charms the heart in the poems that she makes spontaneously. But from the poor way she criticizes somebody else's poems, she certainly doesn't seem to have caught the true spirit of poetry. She seems to be of the type that makes poems only with their mouths. She is not a poetess so refined as to put me to shame.

There is a certain lady called Saemon-no-Naishi. I hear that she doesn't like me, but why it is so I do not know. I have heard many of the criticisms she made of me behind my back.

Once when His Imperial Majesty was listening to a reading of my "Genji Monogatari," he had said, "The author of this book must have read the Chronicle of Japan. She must be a learned woman." This lady heard of it and spread a rumor among the nobles that I was very proud of my learning, and even nicknamed me "The Japan Chronicle Lady." How silly of her! I am reserved about reading and writing even before the maids in my own home. Why then should I show off my learning in court?

When my elder brother Shikibu-no-Jo was a boy, he was taught to read "Historical Chinese Records." I used to listen at his side and learned wonderfully fast even those parts he was slow to learn or could not remember.

Father, quite a scholar himself, used to say, "How unfortunate that this child was not born a boy."

However, as I grew older, I heard people saying that even a man who is proud of his learning will never succeed. After that I completely stopped writing Chinese characters and now I have become clumsy in my writing. And since then I have not looked once at the books I used to read in my childhood.

And so when I heard that I was called "the Japan Chronicle Lady," I was ashamed to think how those who had listened to Lady Saemon-no-Naishi must have hated me, and I pretended that I could not even read the characters written on the screen.

Meditation

Everything in this world is so troublesome. However, I shall not look on the dark side of life. Let others say what they please. I shall put my whole self into reading the sutras before Amitabha Buddha.

Should I come to such a state that nothing in the world can trouble me, my determination to become a saint will not weaken. However, though I set myself devotedly against worldly passions, it seems to be my fate to wander as long as I am in this world. I have gone only half way in my religious life.

I am now of an age fit to go into that life. Should I become older, the sutra reading will no longer be of interest and my mind will relax. Although I may seem to be imitating persons with profound religious faith, I, at present, am only thinking of leading a devoted life.

However, those with deep-rooted sins cannot hope to lead such a life. Since I have come across many circumstances that show the wickedness of my former life, I feel that I can never go into the life I long for. This thought makes me very sad.

Rare Gems

The Absent Retainer

During the latter part of the 16th century there was a famous warrior called Takanobu Ryozoji in Northern Kyushu. His martial feats won for him the acclamation of the whole country, but at the same time earned for him many enemies.

Takanobu had a faithful retainer called Saemontaifu Nabeshima. One wintry night Takanobu held a banquet to celebrate one of his victories

Suddenly loud screams from the direction of the garden disturbed the merry-makers. Takanobu went out to see what was the matter, and found some waiting-women crouching in terror in the corridor outside. In fearful tones they told him that they had seen something moving near the gate, and that they had caught the gleam of a naked spear.

Unarmed as he was the famous warrior went toward the gate, and called out, "Who is there?"

"I am Saemontaifu," said a voice, and the figure of the retainer stepped out into the light. He was fully armed, and had a tall spear in his hand.

"What are you doing there?" asked Takanobu.

"The world is full of enemies," said Saemontaifu, "and so whilst you were all feasting and drinking, I have been keeping guard here, for the least relaxation in our vigilance may be fatal."

Takanobu was struck dumb for a moment. Then he ordered some sake to be brought to him. He took the cup of sake, and personally handed it to his retainer. But it was some time before Saemontaifu could take the cup, for it was a frosty night, and his fingers had frozen on to the haft of this spear.

WATCH THIS PAGE

for

The Vendetta of Ako

OUR NEW SERIAL

BASED ON EIJI YOSHIKAWA'S

CHUSHINGURA

Carvings

The finest architectural feature in Japan is neither a tall pagoda rising majestically above its surroundings nor some colossal temple which dwarfs the buildings around it, but a carved wooden cat over a temple doorway in Nikko.

The reason why this sleeping cat enjoys such popularity may be because it has occupied a prominent place in a beautiful group of buildings for over three hundred years, or that it was carved by Hidari Jingoro, the most famous of all Japanese sculptors, who lived from 1594 to 1634. Certainly rustics would be impressed by the fact that the carving is supposed to guard all the surrounding buildings from rats and mice. On the other hand, it may be appreciated because it is a piece of Japanese art among buildings adapted from the Chinese.

The monkey panel on the outside of the sumptuous stable of a sacred white pony, also at Nikko, is also very popular. This is the original of the three monkeys symbolizing "Hear no evil, speak no evil, and see no evil," which have enjoyed world-wide fame and popularity. This enthusiasm for details is characteristic of all Japanese architecture.

"Netsuke"

There is no section of Japanese Art which succeeds in attracting the attention of everybody who is brought into contact with it, so much as that which is comprised under the heading of "netsuke" carvings. A "netsuke" is a toggle affixed by a cord to the tobacco pouch, or the pipe of the "inro" (medicine-case or seal-box, a nest of small compartments, suspended from the girdle of the "samurai"), to prevent it from slipping through the sash or waist-band.

"Netsukes" are made of wood, or lacquered wood, elephant or walrus ivory, boars' tusks or teeth of animals, vegetable ivory, horns of stags, antelopes, and oxen (the latter sometimes compressed), fish-bone, walnut or other shells, jade, metal, porcelain, amber, onyx, coral and crystal.

The oldest are those of wood; ivory was only imported in any quantity in the Eighteenth Century, and it is singular that whilst those made from this material are almost always inferior to those carved from wood, they hold the pride of place in the estimation of the majority of collectors.

The wood used, which is generally the core of the cheery-tree is softer, more subtle, and less liable to splinter than ivory, and whereas the latter usually fails with age, the wood hardens and acquires a patina of a rich warm hue. Ivories are subjected to soaking in coffee and all sorts of mixtures to make them assume an antique appearance.

The ancient city of Nara, probably owing to its being a place replete with temples, was for centuries celebrated for its wood-carvers, and it was here that many of the most notable "netsuke" makers lived. Osaka was also the headquarters of a large number, as was Kyoto.

The "netsuke" makers also occupied themselves with the manufacture of toys for the amusement apparently of the Japanese elder folk. These consisted of tiny figures ("hina") carved in wood, dressed in brocade, and with a rounded bottom weighted with lead which necessitated their retaining their equilibrium.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.; Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.; 2:20 p.m.

Market Reports: 11:20 a.m.; 4:20 p.m.

Music for workers 2:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.

Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Saturday

— Morning —

6:30 "National Resolution": Poem Recital.

7:00 Time; News; Music: "Orchestra Concerto No. 5 in D Major" Handel). "Violin Sonata No. 6 in E Major" (Handel) and "Fuga in G Minor" (Bach).

11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: "Reports From War Fronts," by Ichiro Inui.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Dai Toa Orchestra: Opera "Poet and Peasant, Overture" (Suppe) (Arr. T. Korai); Opera Selections "A Night in Venice, (J. Strauss) (Arr. T. Korai).

1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Modern Age and Physical Trainings," by Dr. Kushiro Aoi.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Story and Songs on "The Story of Yuriwaka," by Ichiro Fukazawa and others.

6:30 Vocal Duet, by Fumiko Yotsuya and Eyozo Okuda. Music accompaniment by Shinsei Chamber Music Band.

7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "This Year's Sparrows."

8:00 Radio Variety, by Roppa Furukawa, Atsushi Watanabe and others.

9:00 News; Short Story Drama: "Fresh Green," by Ko Mihashi and others.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Bangkok.

PROBLEM OF PRICES IN SOUTH DISCUSSED

Amount Should Be Based on Government Policy, Says Finance Sheet

TIME FOR REEXAMINATION

Experts Study Matter—Controversy in Determining System for New Region

Price levels of southern countries should be decided on the basis of the low-price policy of the Japanese Government, proposes the Chugai under the title "The Price Policy of Greater East Asia." To what degree the supply of southern resources will affect the price situation of Japan Proper, points out the journal, depends on the shipping condition.

Since the price policy is the most important among the wartime economic policies, the Government authorities have enforced successively various economic control measures since the outbreak of the China Affair, but now is the time to reexamine the present price policy on the occasion of Japan's occupation of the southwestern Pacific areas, declares the Chugai. Hitherto the price policy of this country had been shaped after taking into consideration the export and import business with the United States, the British Empire and other countries. With the economic relation with these countries already cut off as a result of the hostilities in the Pacific, however, those factors which act as the foundation of the price policy are now the industrial productivity expansion program, the smooth transactions of commodities among constituent countries of Greater East Asia and the stability of the livelihood of Asiatic races.

Studying Problem

Economic experts are studying the problem of whether southern countries should adopt the low-price policy or the high-price policy. The Commerce and Industry Ministry is understood to be favoring the former system on the ground that it is impossible to revise the price policy of Japan, leader of Greater East Asia. Some people consider that the importation of southern resources will lower the price level in Japan Proper, but some commodities will exercise a far-reaching effect and others affect slightly. Oil, for example, is not expected to lower the market price here for the time being, while rubber will create a movement for the lower official price of the material. The cost of production of some manufactures will also move downward owing to the replacement by southern materials for domestic materials. Although rice and sugar are over-produced in the south, there is no possibility for the price of these daily necessities to be lowered.

The survey of the price movement on the continent shows that a rise of 100 per cent over the pre-China Affair level was seen in Manchoukuo, 500 per cent in North China and 400 per cent in Japan Proper. The price policy of Manchoukuo will be taken up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the Toa Economic Conference and the price condition in North China is now being studied by Hisatsugu Hongo, Chief of the First Department of the Price Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, who is now staying in Peking.

Hitch Eliminated

Since commodity prices in Central China had been quoted in old fapi, Japanese authorities could not effectively control these prices. This hitch, however, has already been eliminated owing to the abolition of the circulation of Chungking notes in Anhwei Province, Chekiang Province, Kiangsu Province, Nanking Special City and Shanghai Special City. The experiences which the Japanese Government gained in the adjustment of the price difference with Manchoukuo and China is expected to be utilized in the handling of the price problems of the southern regions.

As to the problem of whether the low-price policy exercises an unfavorable reaction to the industrial productivity expansion movement, the Government has already declared that there will be no such fear, because the industrial productive capacity will be boosted not by higher official prices but by industrial rationalization. The most effective measure for the smoother operation of the low-price policy is the application of the official price system to all commodities, advocates the paper.

NORTH CHINA IRON FIRM TO BE ESTABLISHED SOON

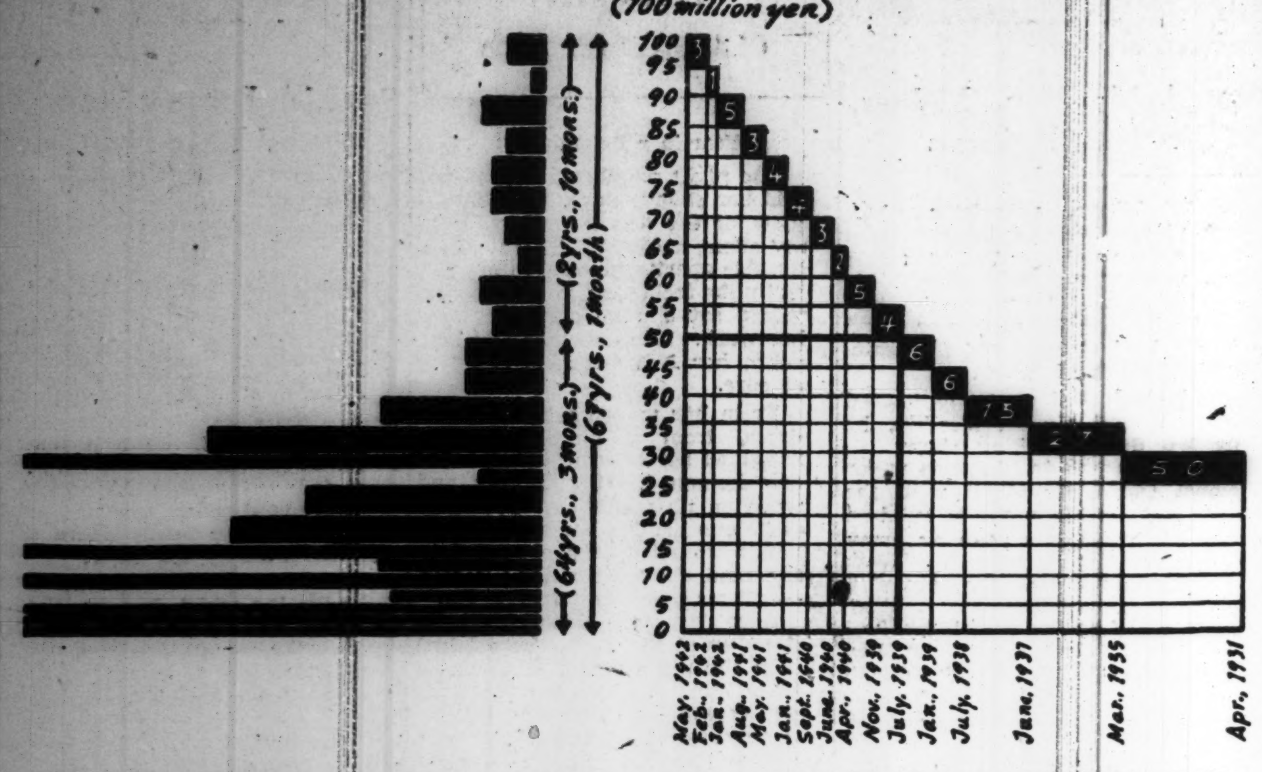
Decision Made to Send Group of Experts to Survey Site for Construction

To develop the rich iron ore resources in North China, the ¥100,000,000 North China Iron Manufacturing Company will be established in the near future under the joint financing of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company and the North China Development Company, according to Domei.

The Japan Iron Manufacturing Company at its directors' meeting yesterday formally decided to send a group of experts to North China to make a survey of a suitable site for the construction of a giant iron mill to be operated by the proposed concern.

Mr. Yoshisuke Watanabe, former managing director of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company, is expected to head the new North China firm as President.

Rapid Increase of Postal Savings



Nothing demonstrates the strength of Japan's war economy more clearly than the fact that postal savings were doubled in a short period of two years and 10 months. The balance of postal savings passed the level of ¥10,000,000,000 on May 31, 1942. It took 64 years and three months since the creation of the petty savings in 1875 to swell postal savings up to ¥5,000,000,000, but another ¥5,000,000,000 was accumulated between July, 1939 and May, 1942. The chart on the right shows how many months were needed in the accumulation of each ¥500,000,000. The balance, for example, increased by ¥500,000,000 in 50 months between April, 1931, and March, 1935, but the same swell was made in only three months between the end of February and end of May, 1942.

INDIANS SUFFERING FROM LACK OF GHEE

Edible Made From Milk Fat of Cow or Buffalo Is Used for Seasoning

Ghee, a favorite edible among the Indians, is a dairy product traditionally turned out in the mountain regions of India, begins an article contributed to the Nikkan Kogyo by Sukeo Suzuki, an expert concerned of the Japan Oil and Fat Company.

The gist of Mr. Suzuki's article follows:

"Ghee is made of fat separated from the milk of cows or buffalos. It has a novel flavor characteristic of lactic ferments, and a light yellow-green tinge peculiar to gratings. It would be difficult for anyone to tell the difference from pure butter. The difference in appearance between ghee and butter lies in the fact that the former is free from water and sugar content and it is visibly composed of granules.

"It is understood that any liquid fat hardens, producing a smooth surface when cooled, while it congeals in the form of granules when cooled by degrees. It is through the process of gradual cooling in the temperate zone in the mountain regions of India that ghee is turned out in the form of granules.

Used for Seasoning

"The Indians have regarded ghee as an indispensable foodstuff for their larders from time immemorial, and they use it a great deal in various seasonings. It is no exaggeration to say that there is no dish prepared in any Indian household, that is not seasoned with ghee. However, as the demand for this product is far in excess of its output, there are 300,000,000 of the Indian population who suffer an acute shortage of this all-important edible.

"In the absence of reliable statistical records, there are no means of ascertaining the exact output of ghee in India. About 40 years ago the annual production was estimated at 300,000 tons, whereas the present-day production is estimated at approximately 500,000 tons. Neither is there any means of figuring up a per capita average of annual consumption. Taken as a whole, it is felt that one person annually consumes five kilograms, which shows that the 300,000,000 Indians require an annual supply of 1,500,000 tons. Thus, the annual production of 500,000 tons falls far short of the annual demand by 1,000,000 tons. This heavy deficit of ghee must needs be made up for by some kind of substitute, but then, what will serve as a substitute?

Substitute for Ghee

"In the past years, solid edibles of vegetable oils and sometimes animal oils were occasionally used in place of ghee. In other words, palm oil, coconut oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, and those taken from whale or fish are used in solid form to replace ghee. Of these products, the substitute taken from palm oil commands the highest market value in India. It is said that there are a number of substitutes so cleverly flavored and tinted, as to defy distinction between ghee and the substitute at a first glance.

"These substitutes are sometimes mixed with ghee or independently used for seasoning foods, while those taken from whales and other fishes are ignored by the Sindu tribe of Mahommedans through religious reasons. It sometimes occurs, however, that this tribe mistakes the substitute taken from animal oil, for genuine ghee due to the manner in which it is mixed, and in any case, their wants are so great that they do not investigate it too thoroughly".

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	137.5	Same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.4	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.6	— .90
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.15	Same

POPULACE OF BRITAIN FACING TAX INCREASE

Churchill's Efforts to Boost Fighting Power—Shaw Mourns Large Demands

The Government authorities in Great Britain are strenuously engaged in repairing the overwhelmingly serious reverses sustained by their army and navy in the East and the West, in an effort to enhance the morale of the nation on the one hand and to replenish the armaments on the other, according to the Hochi.

The Hochi unfolds its relative observations as follows:

"Despite the whole empire hovering on the verge of downfall, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is making sustained efforts to redouble the nation's fighting spirit. But the results of his efforts are anything but encouraging. On the contrary, discontent and resentful murmurs of the people are now centered on the Government owing to a long series of maladministration.

"Out of sheer necessity, the British Government successively raised the tariff, in a vain attempt to eke out sufficient for the sinews of war by means of national bonds in utter disregard of the limited financial resources of the nation.

Shaw Mourns Taxation

"A timely innuendo is produced by the well-known cynic, Bernard Shaw. He says, 'Nobody retains a single penny in his purse! The Government has deprived the nation of the last coin in their pocket. What, then, will the Government demand of the nation? As for myself, I received a royalty some time ago of £600, on a play which enjoyed a run of performances in America, but I donated the whole sum to the American as well as the British Government for State defense funds. I declare it is not out of a burning sense of patriotism that I made the donation. Even if I had attempted to pocket the royalty for my own use, I would have received no more than a mere £3, after the deduction of taxes jointly imposed by the American and the British governments. In other words, I am duty bound to pay taxes to the extent of £597 against an income of £600.'

"This little but eloquent ironic testimony of Shaw's is a self-explanatory proof of the economic crisis confronting the British Empire. As for the Britishers themselves, they have been completely betrayed in their erstwhile reliance on the Government administration. As things stand, every indications points to the impossibility of her chances of emerging victorious against her chances or emerging victorious against her enemies under the guidance and influence of the present Prime Minister, Churchill.

"It is the immutable caprice of fortune that the sweet tones of the bell tolling in East Asia and heralding the glorious expansion of the deathknell of the British Empire in a mounrnful dirge, forecasting the transformation of their empire from a 'have country' directly into a 'have not' country."

INCREASE IS SHOWN IN OIL PRODUCTION

Gain of 100,000,000 Barrels Over Previous Year Seen in World Output

The world production of petroleum during last year scored a record-breaking figure of 2,251,000,000 barrels, indicating a gain of 100,000,000 barrels over the previous year, reports the Petroleum Times.

This remarkable increase in output is attributable to the development of new oil fields not only in the United States but in Venezuela and other countries in the western hemisphere, according to the Kokusei Club. To be more explicit, the following table, prepared by the journal, shows that the United States produced 1,406,000,000 barrels of petroleum during 1941 in conformity with her State policy of output boosting effected since 1937 to prepare for wartime requisitions and her aid-Britain program.

World Production of Petroleum
(In 1,000,000 barrels)

	Production	Percentage
U.S.A.	1,406.0	62.46
Mexico	41.2	1.82
Canada	10.0	0.44
Venezuela	223.0	9.90
Trinidad	20.6	0.96
Peru	12.8	0.57
Soviet Russia	241.0	62.46
Rumania	40.6	1.80
Old Germany	4.4	0.19
Poland	3.3	0.15
Iran	78.0	3.47
Iraq	12.6	0.56
Barren Island	6.8	0.30
Egypt	7.7	0.34
Others	142.0	6.28
Total	2,251.0	100.00

The Petroleum Times goes on to say that, while the Allies lost the oil resources in Burma and other areas in East Asia, the total volume of their petroleum production shows but a slight fall thanks to the remarkable gain in output in the foremost oil producing center in South America—Venezuela. Yet the journal frankly admits that the Allies' loss of oil resources in East Asia will seriously affect their facilities of petroleum shipping throughout the world.

The intensity of shipping shortage felt by the United States is noteworthy, particularly by reason of the successive sinkings of her tankers by the Axis Powers, the fall in efficiency of her transportation facilities based on the convoy system coupled with her need for an increased fleet of her vessels in the Pacific. In short, it is estimated that her capacity of oil shipping has now fallen to 55 per cent as compared with the pre-war days.

SOUTH ECONOMICS NORMAL

Pool System Adopted to Avoid Competition

Thanks to the brilliant war results achieved by the Imperial Forces, the stability of economic and trade conditions in the Southern Regions is rapidly returning to its former state. With the disappearance of British insurance companies, however, the need for such organizations is being felt, according to a Domei report.

To cope with the requirements, various marine and fire insurance companies in Tokyo have dispatched representatives to look into conditions. But with a view to avoiding useless competition among the companies, the Property Insurance Association, following consultations with the Finance Ministry, has set up plans to adopt a pool system.

It is planned in this connection to assign three or four companies to each region in the Malay Peninsula area, which will include Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, East Indies and Shonan Island. The revenue thus acquired will be equally divided among the insurance companies.

After another meeting between the Finance Ministry and officials of the parties concerned at an early date, definite plans will be announced and put into effect.

TOBACCO STOCKS RISE WITH COMING MERGER

Mitsubishi Mining Company to Boost Capital in Near Future; Prospects Bright

Manchuria tobacco wares continued broadly to jump Friday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange owing to the successful development of the mopping-up operations on the China front. The undertone of Tokyo Exchange was also firm.

In the long-term section, Toa Tobacco climbed ¥3.40, its new ¥3.40 and Manchuria Tobacco ¥3.20. The upward curve is attributable to the news regarding the amalgamation of the Toa Tobacco Company and the Manchuria Tobacco Company as well as the bright prospect of the tobacco industry on the continent due to the collapse of the British and American tobacco trust in China.

An indication that the Mitsubishi Mining Company will boost its capital in the near future caused a rise of ¥3.30 in the ware in the long-term section. Among other wares, Toyo Ball-Bearing stepped up ¥2.20, Japan Nickel ¥0.30, Japan Piston ¥0.20, Furukawa Electric Industry ¥0.20, and Japan Carbon ¥1.50.

Afternoon closing prices of key wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥137.50, N.Y.K. ¥109.90, its new ¥96.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.70, its new ¥98.60 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

	Clos.		May	June
First Section				
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	....		155.5	155.8
Do. new (25)		u .1	99.4	99.8
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	....	u .2	20.7	91.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.0	u .6	48.0	48.5
Toyo Rayon new (50)	....		72.7	73.5
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	109.3	u .4	...	111.1
Do. new (37½)	96.0	u .4	96.4	97.1
O. S. K. (50)	99.5	u .5	98.3	99.0
Do. new (37½)	99.0	u .5	....	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.0		....	....
Do. new (25)	53.7	d .1	....	54.3
Uraga Dock (50)	98.1		98.7	98.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.4	u .1	85.0	84.9
Hitachi Works (50)	....	d .6	77.0	77.6
Third Section				
Japan Fat	68.1	....	68.6	69.3
Japan Nickel	46.3	u .3	....	66.4
Japan Piston Ring	....		81.6	82.5
Kotobuki Heavy	64.9	d .2	65.1	66.0
Mitsubishi Machinery	138.0	u .2	138.7	140.0
Furukawa Industry	123.5	u .8	124.0	125.6
Japan Automobile Ind.	74.5	d1.0	75.1	76.0
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	67.5	d .6	68.1	69.0
Japan Carbon	92.5	u1.2	93.0	94.0

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.15
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	137.9	138.2	137.8	137.5
N. Y. K., old	109.4	109.5	109.4	109.9
N. Y. K., new	96.3	96.4	96.1	96.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	....	....	154.7
Do. new	98.4	98.7	98.4	88.6
Teikoku Rayon, n.	90.2	90.8	90.2	90.5
Osaka Stock, new	75.5	75.5	75.3	75.5
Japan Steel Tube	73.4	73.4	72.7	73.2
Japan Oil	79.7	79.8	79.6	79.6
S. M. Railway	70.8	70.8	70.7	70.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.6	85.0	84.8	85.0
Hitachi Works	76.3	....	....	76.5
Japan Mining	59.0	59.0	59.0	....
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	....

RETAIL PRICE INDEX RISES; 0.3% GAIN OVER APRIL SEEN

Survey of 30 Cities Shows Upward Trend Compared With May Index

Under the impetus of the increasing bullish tone in the market due to the remarkable progress of Japanese military operations, the retail price index in Japan in May stood at 177.1 on the basis of December 16, 1929, representing a gain of 0.3 per cent as compared with the April index, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry survey just issued reveals, says Domei.

The survey taken of 30 leading cities including Tokyo discloses that the May index increased by 5.4 per cent as compared with May, 1941 and 71.8 per cent as compared with June, 1937, the year preceding the outbreak of the China Affair.

Of the principal commodities surveyed by the ministry, building materials rose 0.7 per cent, clothing materials and personal effects gained 0.5 per cent and miscellaneous items climbed 2.0 per cent while foodstuffs declined 0.1 per cent.

May Retail Price Indices
(December 16, 1929—100)

Items	May 1942	Increase Compared with April 1942 (In percentages)	May 1941	June 1937
Foodstuffs	166.9	*0.1	3.3	67.6
Cereals	160.3	*0.1	1.4	47.2
Fruits, vegetables	198.2	3.2	1.7	90.2
Dairy products	146.5	0.1	3.2	68.8
Aquatic products	193.6	*3.3	2.9	112.6
Essences, spices	138.9	0.3	7.8	41.7
Clothing and personal effects	195.9	0.3	7.8	87.6
Fuel	131.7	0	1.2	34.3
Building materials	217.7	0.7	3.6	64.6
Miscellaneous items	198.2	2.0	14.7	92.2
Total average	177.1	0.3	3.4	71.8

Note: The mark (*) denotes decrease.

May Retail Price Indices in 30 Leading Cities
(December 16, 1929—100)

Cities	May indices	Increase over April indices (per cent)
Tokyo	167.5	0.7
Osaka	154.7	4.0
Kobe	190.1	0.1
Kyoto	186.8	0.9
Nagoya	185.5	0.5
Yokohama	168.2	4.5
Hiroshima	170.8	3.4
Kanazawa	173.4	0.6
Sendai	195.7	3.8
Otaru	173.6	1.0
Fukuoka	182.5	*0.5
Niigata	175.5	0.9
Kochi	174.4	*0.9
Sapporo	170.2	2.7
Aomori	173.1	3.4
Akita	180.0	0.2
Maebashi	169.5	*0.2
Mito	196.4	1.0
Yokosuka	180.2	*0.2
Shizuoka	182.1	0.8
Hamamatsu	187.9	*0.1
Nagano	173.6	*2.1
Wakayama	169.9	*4.4
Himeji	173.6	2.3
Okayama	185.5	0.6
Matsue	180.2	0.6
Matsuyama	174.8	2.0
Kokura	175.1	3.6
Nagasaki	163.9	0.3
Kagoshima	183.6	1.6
Total average	177.1	0.3

Note: The mark (*) denotes decrease.

U.S. Fast Entering Infernal Inflation Cycle, Claims Well-Known Japanese Commentator

With the flooding of currency consequent upon the huge spending program of the Washington Administration, rising wages, mounting commodity prices and shortages in materials, an infernal cycle of inflation is now fast approaching the United States, it was pointed out by Toshio Yamamoto, a well-known economic commentator, in his article contributed to the latest edition of the "Diamond," a widely read trade journal.

Mr. Yamamoto writes in substance as follows:

Shortages of materials and a decrease in the gold holdings in the United States, which had once boasted of its being a "have" country, have become markedly noticeable of late.

Donald Nelson, the United States War Production Administrator, recently reported that the war production of the United States is now by far in excess of those of the Axis Powers, and that unless anything unforeseen happens it is expected that the wartime production of the United States will shortly exceed the stock of Germany piled up since 1933 and that of Japan accumulated since 1940. Despite this testimony, however, actually the United States is suffering from acute shortages in supplies of war materials, and an devastating cycle of economic inflation is speedily approaching her owing to the flooding of currency circulation.

The wartime budget of the United States is now nearing the $150,000,000,000 mark, and according to investigations made by Boston bankers, against the total amount of the people's income of $110,000,000,000, estimated by the U.S. Government, the total amount of the supply of the people's requirements allocated by the Government, reaches $56,000,000,000, whereas the total amount of the Federal taxation aggregates $27,000,000,000, while the rise in the cost of living is put at $7,000,000,000. Thus resulting in a grand total of $90,000,000,000, which, therefore, leaves a surplus purchasing power of the people to the tune of $20,000,000,000.

Stores Increase Stocks

According to the reports recently made by the New York Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, department stores are trying to increase their stocks by making loans in anticipation of greater shortages of materials and still greater demands yet to come, owing to which fact the prices of commodities handled by these department stores have gone up by 50 per cent.

On the other hand, despite the various measures to prevent increases in wages, the U.S. Government is unable to check the rising trend in wages on account of a dearth in skilled labor and the mounting cost of living.

The U.S. Government has been making every possible effort to prevent the frequent shifting of labor from one factory to another, but it is said that owing to a lack of cooperation between the military authorities, the Government and private plants, keen competition is going on among the war industries for the securing of skilled labor by paying special rates for extra working hours.

On the other hand, the cost of living of the workers increased by 12 per cent at the end of last year as compared with that of September 1939, and by 8 per cent again this year, which is an increase of 38.6 per cent as compared with that of 1929. Under these circumstances, both the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. recently announced their intention to demand an increase in wages.

The profits of the wartime industries rose by 15.3 per cent last year as compared with those of the preceding year and by 77 per cent as compared with those of 1939. According to reports appearing in the Daily Tribune, Buenos Aires, of May 2, owing to the fact that the Todd Shipbuilding Company offered the return of $4,000,000 excess profits to the Navy Department, the prices at which the U.S. Government are placing contracts with war factories were recently made a subject of heated debate in Congress.

Transportation Congested

With the introduction of the control on the consumption of gasoline effected on May 15, the transportation congestion of consumer goods by railways, consequent upon the shortage of marine transportation due to sinking of transports by Axis submarines, shortages in rubber, tin, tungsten, steel, iron, the restrictions on telephone installation, control on installment plans, shortage in vegetables and the sale of Government bonds by allocation, the economy of the United States is now experiencing terrible confusion.

In addition to these economic disorders, is a tendency toward pro-German and other conflicting ideas, but the greatest menace now confronting the United States is the incredible cycle of economic inflation which will ultimately upset the economic power of the country.

Under these circumstances, President Roosevelt recently sent a 7-point message to Congress in the hope of coping with the situation. The message consisted of the following clauses:

(1) Increases in taxes to restrict excessive incomes.
(2) Control of rentals of residential quarters in zones where war factories are situated.
(3) Stabilization of individual remunerations.
(4) Stabilization of prices of agricultural product.
(5) Encouragement of War Bonds.
6) Rationing system for commodities of which there are shortage.
(7) Contraction of credits and ban on credit sales, and encouragement of repayment of debts.

If the United States Government desires to maintain healthy conditions in its economy, it will be necessary for it to tighten economic controls, but it will be difficult to secure the support of the civilian population. Furthermore, in order to pile up the agony on the economic strength of the United States, astronomical figures for war expenditures were announced, part of which the country will be compelled to put into effect, and this in turn is bound to accelerate an adverse inflation which will finally lead to self-destruction of American economy.

Bill Clearings

June 5
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	210.086	190.910
Balance	30.692	31.492

NEW RAILWAY FIRM BEGINS TO BETTER TRAFFIC LINES

Keita Goto Assumes Presidency Of Tokyo Express Electric Railway Company

With all necessary preparations completed, the newly-established Tokyo Express Electric Railway Company, Limited, has just started to actively function to improve the traffic condition in the capital. It was on May 23 that the new firm was inaugurated through the amalgamation of Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company, Keihin Electric Railway Company and Odawara Express Electric Railway Company. Keita Goto, former president of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Company assumed the presidency of the new firm.

As a result of the amalgamation, the new corporation is expected to control facilities in the management of the private electric lines in southwestern areas of Tokyo as well as the three trunk lines extending to Yokohama, Yokosuka, Uraga and Odawara.

It is frankly admitted that Mr. Goto, president of the new corporation, is a man of rare ability in the management of electric railway enterprises. His literary resourcefulness was evidenced when he published in book form his worthy translation of "Sai-Kon-Tan," a treasury of analects left behind by a Zen priest in ancient China. There is every reason to suspect that he has in mind a broad schedule to improve and expand the enterprises under his management.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: ....MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942

The Indian Uprising

Reports from India indicate that a serious uprising has broken out in the region of Sind in the western part of the country. Although it is difficult, because of the strict censorship, to learn the exact character and extent of the uprising, some indication of the magnitude of the disturbances can be seen from the fact that the British authorities have resorted to the proclamation of martial law for the first time in twenty-two years. A British military spokesman, who would naturally be expected to minimize the trouble, admitted that it would take from four to six months to subdue the insurgents. Unconfirmed dispatches indicate that anti-British rioting has broken out also in Ceylon and that many casualties are being caused by the efforts of the authorities to suppress the outbreaks.

The more serious of the uprisings, namely the one in Sind, is reportedly inspired by the Mohammedan leader Pir Pagro, who has been imprisoned by the British authorities since last October. One hundred thousand of his followers, arming themselves with knives, axes, and rifles are streaming in from the countryside on foot, horseback, and by camel to force the liberation of their leader. The fact that these insurgents are Mohammedans is reported to be particularly alarming to the British authorities, for the Mohammedans have always heretofore been regarded as being more amenable to British rule than the Hindus. As is natural, a minority group often tends to ally itself with an alien ruler to protect itself from what it fears will be oppression by the majority. But in this case the minority and the majority are apparently at one in opposing the rule of the British.

The uprising is widely viewed as possessing the possibility of spreading extensively to other parts of India. The region of its origin itself is a mountainous region where heavy guns and airplanes would be useless to the authorities in coping with the insurrectionists. With most of the British forces in India now concentrated near the Burma border, the authorities are apparently having difficulty in mustering enough military strength in the northwest to cope with the disturbances. The movement thus holds possibilities of spreading even to the seat of British authority at New Delhi itself, according to the statements of the British officials.

Whatever the immediate occasion for the uprising might have been, the root cause of the uprising of course is the deep-seated desire of all Indian patriots for complete independence. The Indians must realize that never in history has the hour been as opportune as now for them to strike off the shackles of British domination. At a time when the British Empire is tottering under the blows which have been administered it by Japan, India faces the chance of a lifetime to make herself completely free. Common sense must tell them that for their own advantage, in their own interest, there can be nothing more profitable to them than to make use of this opportunity when Japan's fight with Britain happens to coincide with their own fight for freedom. And as the Indians gain an increasing understanding of Japan's objectives, they will learn more and more that Japan's program for a cooperative sphere for mutual benefit among the independent nations of East Asia should command nothing but respect and appreciation from those who would think of the welfare of India.

Now is the hour of destiny for India if the Indian people will only realize it.

Chiang's Spring "Retreat"

For Chiang Kai-shek a beautiful dream has been shattered. He had, perhaps, imagined that while Japan was busy in the south he would unleash his "spring offensive," build a lot of airports for the American pilots and drive out the Japanese Forces. He was right in one thing, Japan was busy in the south. But he did not know or through wishful thinking did not care to know, that Japan had strength to spare and plenty of it. He did not realize that the lull on the Chinese front was not due to any lack of soldiers and weapons but that it was merely the calm before the storm of a crushing final offensive.

Each of the airports from which he imagined the stalwart young Americans would take off to bomb our cities has been wiped off the map. Those in eastern China which were constructed by coolie labor under American supervision since April are no longer airfields but a series of bomb-made craters.

Chiang's beautiful "spring offensive" has turned out to be not only a "spring retreat" but a "spring rout." With the coming of early summer to the fields and hills of Central China, our Forces have begun to go into action.

Since May 31 the Japanese Forces in Kiangsi have driven into the Third and Ninth War Districts of the Chungking army, shattering the front lines with ease and sweeping everything before them. They are even now busily engaged in annihilating the fleeing enemy. In East Chekiang the strategic stronghold of Kinhwa has been wrested, and the fall of Chuchow can be expected in the not too far future. In this movement, 100,000 Chungking soldiers face annihilation. In Kiangsi the enemy is trapped along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway. Two hundred thousand troops face the fate of being wiped out there.

Far from starting a "spring offensive", Chiang Kai-shek faces a dark future. His allies upon whom he counted so much, and to whom he would sell his country and his people, cannot now even pretend to help him. True, lovely words of praise and encouragement come from Washington and London. But only an imbecile would fail to see that no real aid can come from those directions.

With the Imperial Forces pouring into Yunnan from Burma, and with the Imperial Forces smashing in from the east, Chiang can do nothing more than sacrifice millions of his people to continue a futile resistance, which now seems on the verge of collapse.

Against the forces of righteousness, Chiang Kai-shek's regime, which out of all the Asiatic peoples, remains the only element which fails to understand Japan's Mission, is waging a tragic, futile war.

In Chiang Kai-shek's domains people are suffering, starving and dying, not for a righteous cause or a beautiful ideal but in order to remain forever the tools of the exploiters from the west. Everywhere else the peoples of Asia are helping to build up a New Asia.

The tragedy of Chiang's dream is that it is turning into a nightmare—perhaps Chiang's last nightmare.

Famous Shantung Silk Fabrics

Shantung is a plain silk fabric of light texture originally produced in the Chinese province of that name from a variety of native silk known as "pongee" silk obtained from the cocoons of wild silkworms that feed on oak leaves. Hence, "pongee" is of a strong and rough type of silk with a light tan natural color and a coarser filament structure than Chinese "pongee." The word "pongee" silk or Shantung is now woven on power looms.

"Tusser" silk is the name applied to a type of low grade fabric produced from silk spun by a species of wild native silkworms of India, and possessing characteristics similar to those of Chinese "pongee" silk. Fabrics produced from "pongee" or other types of wild silk partake of the physical characteristics of such silk and feel somewhat harsh and rough, although the better qualities of these wild silks are said to be of a more durable character and to wear better than silk fabrics produced from the products of cultivated silkworms.

Shantung silk fabrics are also sometimes sold under the trade name of "Ninghai."

Cultural History of Chekiang

The historical role of Chekiang Province and many aspects of its culture reflect the pivotal position of the province. Before the consolidation of China in the 3rd century B.C. north Chekiang was the core of the maritime state of Yueh, which finally gained the mastery over the whole Yangtze delta. During the 12th and 13th centuries A. D. it had a larger significance, for Hangchow was then the capital of what remained of China to the Sung dynasty, retreating southwards before the Kin Tatars, and, after the Mongol conquest, it remained the acknowledged center of Mangi.

The province has played a conspicuous part in the cultural history of China and in recent times is said to have produced much the highest proportion, relative to its population, of literati and officials of high rank. Linguistically, Chekiang belongs to the non-Mandarin speaking zone of south-east China. Over by far the greatest part of the province the Wu dialects, spoken in southern Kiangsu, prevail, and this constitutes another link with the Yangtze delta and facilitates close economic connection. In the south-west, Mandarin (or the official language) from Kiangsi and the Fukien dialects transgress the provincial boundary.

A Year Ago Today

June 6, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

The Spanish Government announced its decision to establish a legation in Hsinking, Manchoukuo, today. The Spokesman for the Spanish Government stated that the decision was inspired by the desire to cooperate wholeheartedly with "those countries representing the triumph of the new order in the world."

Spain also announced that it was reestablishing diplomatic relations with Iran "to intensify Spain's traditional friendship with the Arabic peoples."

STORY OF COLONEL T. TOMIYA, THE COLONIZER OF MANCHOUKUO

Stirring Biography of a Remarkable Man, Fighter, Visionary and Keeper of Northern Defenses

The transparent, autumn sky stretched to the vague, distant horizon, a deep, flawless blue. Sharp, rasping calls of some invisible birds, the low, incessant cries of a myriad of insects, the quiet swishing of dry grass against a soft wind, broke the serenity of a mellow, Indian-summer day.

A man lay quietly gazing at the soothing blueness of the sky, lay quietly musing at the deceptive serenity which belied the violent struggle which had taken place but a short hour before. His face was lined and gray, and once he wearily closed his eyes, for the wound in his left shoulder throbbed painfully.

Here under autumn skies of Southern China, he mused, at 46 he was going to die—a man's death. There are some causes for which a man dies willingly, gladly—a worthy cause, at his shoulders valiant men, under clear virgin skies. Fate had been kind—the years had been good—untroubled years, years of grace.

And with these thoughts dim, almost forgotten memories stirred within his tired mind.

In Miyagi-mura of Gunma-ken, he, Colonel Tetsuo Tomiya, had been born, the ninth son—a large family, a gay family. His father and mother had been kind; they had loved each and every one of his brothers and sisters with no thought of partiality. Theirs was a love that had been deep enough and great enough to take them all into the sanctuary of its fold, a love which had given all and asked nothing.

In this sanctuary he had grown, had passed his childhood, had spent blissful years in primary school, in middle school . . . In middle school there had been a headmaster . . . "Virtue is always more powerful than ability." He had never forgotten this lesson which his teacher had so earnestly stressed; the teachings of this man had moved him as no other person had been able to do . . . No, he had never forgotten . . .

The years had passed, and suddenly he was nineteen, ready for military school. He had gone to Tokyo, where he had spent one year under the guidance of Major Watanabe, preparing for the entrance examination for the Military Academy. He had passed that examination with all the keen-eyed expectancy, the exuberance of youth . . .

Becomes Officer

The years passed, and he was an officer. His elder sister was encouraging him whole-heartedly to try for the entrance examination of the Army Staff College, but he had answered her, "No, I think not, for I do not aspire after worldly fame." No, he had never wanted fame, never reached for that illuminous bubble which so often burst ere the hand touched it. No, he had never asked for a niche in that category of "Great Men" . . .

He was First-Lieutenant, thirty, self-conscious, awkward, about to enter into the sanctity of holy marriage. In a simple, unostentatious ceremony he had been wed to Misako Watanabe . . .

The Siberian incident broke out, and he had gone to Siberia with the expeditionary force detailed for the protection of the border line of Manchoukuo near Lake Hangkai. . . Rich, fertile soil; broad, extensive fields, stretching to a horizon so dim, so distant, that it melted like evening mist into azure skies . . . It was then that the seed for the colonization of Manchuria had taken root in his mind, a seed which he had nurtured jealously, cherished with an ardor he had never known before . . .

The Siberian incident had passed, and suddenly it was 1925. He had been promoted to captaincy in August, and in December of the following year, he was appointed commander of the Fourth Company, Second Battalion of the independent garrison at Mukden. He had grasped this chance gratefully, for it had given him the opportunity to study the conditions of Manchoukuo, its promise as an extensive Japanese colony at first hand. He had visited the neighboring settlements during his leisure time, observed the stamina, the durability of the immigrants, and had been convinced that the Japanese people, too, could endure as much as they.

He had studied the causes for the failure of previous colonization attempts—those by the South Manchuria Railway Company and the Government-General of Kwantung Leased Territory—and had realized that failure had resulted through selfish desires of individuals to earn substantial livelihood that they might live in ease the remainder of their lives. Colonization had need of more than individual desire; it had need of sweat and blood and heartbreaks; it had need of hopes, of dreams, of faith. . . It had need of dreamers, of men who could visualize great fertile fields rich with golden wheat, of men who could mold the growth of a nation.

Dreamer

He had asked the men under his command to help him realize a dream, asked that they follow him to distant plains to work the virgin soil. . . They had called him a "colonization maniac" . . . little wonder, for even the higher governmental authorities at home had given but small thought toward the possibility of colonizing Manchoukuo . . . Colonization maniac. . . .

And yet there had been one, who had stepped forward . . . Nomura . . . Noda . . . what had been his name? He had been elated that this private had offered him his services, and immediately had gone to visit a Mr. Sakakibara, proprietor of a large plantation, explaining to him his plan for colonization. To this man, who so willingly offered his cooperation and in whom he had found his first supporter and adviser, he had entrusted the training of Nomura . . Noda . . .

He had worked earnestly toward his goal, and slowly, steadily, he saw his dreams taking shape . . . He was at a post in Okayama under Colonel Obata, impatient with the desire to be at his work—to build an army of immigrants from an army of reserve military men . . . "Wait; I know what is best for you; wait for a position equal to your ability." . . . Checked by the unyielding, firm hands of Colonel Obata, he had waited impatiently, and finally through the kind Colonel's efforts he had been appointed instructor of the Kirin Army . . .

Back in Manchoukuo after two years' absence . . . instructor for the army . . an army of untrained vagabonds . . . Appalled at the slipshod, undisciplined native army, he had called upon seventy Japanese reserve army men to help him whip into shape a decadent army. In a few weeks he had somehow taught them the proper method of handling a rifle, and with these men he had conducted trying campaigns against the ever-present, the ever-snipping bandits. He had been more than ever convinced that immigrants to Manchoukuo must be selected from reservists, men who were able to rise in arms for the defense of boundaries, emergencies . . . against bandits. . . .

It was upon one of these excursions that he had first noticed the richness of the banks of the Sungari River, its broad expanse, and felt more than ever the longing to see its fertility nourished and cared for.

Sees General Yu

It was just at this juncture that General Yu had called upon him, troubled over his inability to rely upon the native troops to maintain peace and order in Kirin. Having heard about his plans for colonization as a means for securing the defense of Northern Manchoukuo, the General had come to inquire about that plan, asking for specific details.

On a subject which to him was cherished, he had explained earnestly, ardently . . . two parties . . . one consisting of three thousand peasants and two thousand miners, to be selected from among the Kirin troops . . . the other to comprise a cadre force organized by Japanese army reservists, to be stationed at various places as colonial troops . . . in addition one thousand peasants to be brought from Japan proper to instruct the natives on the cultivation of land . . .

Pleased by the prospect, the General had agreed to contribute the sum of eight thousand yen a month toward expense . . . a generous move . . .

The agreements had been fairly well established, and they were sailing down the Sungari River, an inspection tour—he and the General, Lieutenant-Colonel Oseko and First Lieutenant Kanda . . . He had chosen Ilan for the seat of the first Japanese settlement, and they had sailed with high expectation in their hearts . . .

Flood, ground drenched in slime and mud . . . Ilan completely inundated by heavy, incessant floods. . . . Further on they had sailed, seeking new, fertile lands, had come to Chiamussu, where they had informally decided to establish the first Japanese settlements . . . on to Yingfengchen . . . on and on . . . and suddenly they were returning once more to Harbin, and from there to Changchun.

Kanji Kato

It was on this journey back that they had come across Lieutenant-Colonel Ishiwara, staff officer of the Kwantung Army. This unexpected meeting had given him the first chance to explain his plans for colonization to the higher authorities of the Kwantung Army, and in simple, earnest words he had painted the picture of a new and growing land. Kindly the Lieutenant-Colonel had listened, had agreed to aid him in every possible way. It was through the kindness of this officer that he had met Kanji Kato, another "colonization maniac" . . . two men with one aim, one dream. . . . Theirs was not a dream of an individual. . . . No, theirs had been a dream for a nation. . . .

They had, somehow, had perfect understanding of each other, an intimacy which was tied by mutual trust. They had somehow understood, unquestioned, that Kato was to be responsible for the training of the Japanese peasants in settling Manchoukuo, while he was to execute all affairs concerning the acquisition of land for cultivation, the construction of billets for the immigrants, the selection of arms, provisions, fuel.

They had encountered much difficulty, stubborn opposition, blind prejudice, but always in the onslaught of their sincerity, their unshakable ardor and faith had those oppositions away.

Slowly the time had passed, and it was October of 1936—a memorable year, for, for the first time in those long years, his dreams had become a reality. . . . The first party of five hundred Japanese immigrants had departed for Manchoukuo. . . . a vision turned to reality. . . . He had met them at Dairen with more than joy or happiness in his heat . . . This was his dream materialized. With the immigrants had come his friend and colleague, Kato, through whose ceaseless, persistent efforts in Japan his dreams had been realized.

They had departed immediately for Chiamussu—he and Kato and the immigrants. . . And yet for all their success, they were still confronted with difficulties. . . the dread, penetrating cold of Northern Manchoukuo. . . nostalgia. . . loneliness. . . wine, liquor. . . He had tried with all his heart to comfort the loneliness of these depressed men, but somehow, words alone give but poor balm to aching hearts.

With their welfare in mind, he had made arrangements for transporting brides to the settlements, and in April of the following year, they had quietly arrived. With homes, wives, responsibility, the men had settled to good, honest labor, and discontent had disappeared. . .

In the year that followed, only this past year, his dreams had further materialized, for he had been able to settle five thousand families of immigrants along the banks of the Sungari. . . .

Life had been good. . . . He had seen a vision, and that vision had taken life, had breathed, and had become a reality. . . . The years had been kind . . . years of grace. . . . It was good to die thus, a soldier, with loyal men at his shoulders. . . .

The man suddenly beckoned a Superior Private who stood quietly by. Asking for the Private's notebook, the man wrote earnestly, painfully. Finishing, he returned the small book, and wearily closed his eyes.

The Superior Private looked at the cramped writing, at the three lines of a short poem, and bit back the sob which arose in his throat.

Ureshisaya
  Akibare no noni
    Buka to tomo!

Glad that I die fighting
  With faithful men beside me
    On these fields under azure,
    autumn skies!

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

A Tear in a Sapphire Vessel

The night was beginning to unfold her ebony wings, and I in the glow of the fire sat reflecting in my silent chamber. There was a humble apartment across the road, lit by the feeble beams of a candle, where sat a poor old woman at her work. Her hair was white as snow, her face wrinkled and full of care.

From her movements, from her dress, from a mere nothing I imagined her mournful story: and any human heart will melt and weep on its recitation. Presently some one handed her a letter; her hands trembled as she opened it. She read, she fell back, she fainted—and people rushed to her aid.

One day the black carriages drew up at the door where I had seen the old woman, and carried their burden. The rain pattered on my window panes, and I gazed in my fire. All was dark, all was still and sad around: my thoughts rose high, and I was dreaming.

I was led to the first gate of the heaven. I saw many sights and heard sweet sounds, like the voices of angels hymning to their lyres. And Seraph Gabriel was with me, as he was conducting me in the paths of infinite. The light of heaven dazzled my eyes on our approach to the second portal; and would have sunk me beneath its insufferable splendor had not the angel shaded me with his ambrosial wings, and touched my eyes with balm of amaranth, which grows only in heaven.

And lo! at the gate of heaven stood a pedestal of Jasper, and on this a vessel of pure Sapphire, encircled with gold—in this vessel lay a tear, which did not evaporate in the celestial lights, but remained the same for ever.

"This tear that you see," said the angel on my inquiry, "dropped from the eye of an earth-born, virtuous old woman. It was shed in her affliction for her son's mutilation by a horde of bloodshedders."

Thence we advanced to the cities of diamonds. The spires looked as if they met and touched each other up above, and passing through an emerald glade I saw two human forms—an old woman and a youth: both were dressed in white, and sat talking on the bank of a rivulet. I hid myself behind trees, and crawled as near as I could, and I heard them speak.

"Do you see," said the old woman, "that small smoky speck far below?—it is the earth."

"Is it the earth, where once we lived? Can it be so?" asked the youth in utter amazement.

"Yes, it is earth, my son," said his mother, where, as you wonder, we once were—and can you not see the piteous pageant of human beings treading upon the skeleton hands of nations, still holding gore-stained swords?"

"Yes, I can yet recall in the faint distance of time that there was something which was called suffering, but I can no longer remember what it was."

The vision disappeared, I awoke, and was sitting in the red glow of the fire in my lonely chamber.

In the Periodicals

Ongaku no Tomo, Vol. 2, No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Ongaku no Tomo-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Feature articles: The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Music Policy, Reform of Musical Culture, Music and Dance of Bali Island, Music Radio Broadcast in Wartime, and Musical Life in Germany.

CREATIVE ABILITY OF JAPANESE ATTESTED BY OLD INVENTIONS

Swords, Lacquer-ware, 'Shinansha' Compass, 'Water Clocks' Were Ingeniously Made by Ancient People

(Japanese Science Series)

I

"Lack of originality," is a charge often directed at the Japanese by foreigners who are under the general misconception that Japan owes everything she has in the scientific and artistic fields to the rest of the world. True, Japan owes much to the outside world, but it is just as true that the Japanese knew of, and were daily using many of the inventions credited to western scientists even a thousand years before they were invented by the latter.

A series of articles beginning with the following which is a translation of "The History of Japanese Science" will bear out the truth of this statement:

Although we do not know exactly how many years ago our ancestors first inhabited the mainland of Japan, we do know that they lived here many thousands of years ago. We also have good reason to believe that the Japanese civilization was relatively advanced, four to five thousand years ago, just as it was in Babylon, Egypt, and Greece, as well as in China.

In studying the scientific history of Japan, it is well to begin from the Kamiyo period during the time of Amaterasu Oomikami, the Sun Goddess. This was about the time when Egypt, Greece, and China were at the height of their glory about a thousand years B.C., but a glance into the historical records of our country proves that our civilization was equal in every respect to that of other countries, even surpassing theirs in many respects.

Japanese Till Soil

While the inhabitants of other countries roamed in search of game which was their sole source of food, the Sun Goddess encouraged our ancestors to till the soil, to plant rice and wheat, as well as to engage in sericulture and in weaving. Thus, the Japanese formed a solid foundation for the study of natural science and astronomy as they came to pay special attention to the various seasons and to the climate.

By weaving silk the Japanese made clothing, while in other countries, people wore crudely assembled animal hides. Even at this early date, the Japanese knew the art of tanning and dyeing hides.

The Japanese also surpassed the rest of the world in the field of architecture during this period. While, elsewhere, people lived in caves, just as primitive man first did, here in Japan, our ancestors built houses out of wood and clay, the lines of which are still followed today. The architecture of the Grand Shrines at Ise which have received the highest praise from many western experts is an exact replica of the shrines in Japan during Amaterasu Oomikami's time.

Swordmaking Old Art

Iron sand is found in abundance throughout the length and breadth of Japan. Although we do not know the exact date when iron was first used in this country, history tells us that swords which were not only practicable, but beautiful, were used during the Kamiyo period, while iron mirrors were known to have been in use 600 years B.C. The art of tempering iron was well advanced, for it is said that even at this early date, the methods used by the famous mirror makers of the time, compared favorably with that used in the making of the most delicate instruments today.

Europeans first made earthenware pottery in the 16th or 17th century by imitating those used by the Asiatics. The Japanese made them and were using them as far back as the Kamiyo era. The Japanese love for beautiful things is exemplified by the "suimono," the particular name for the earthenware of the time, in the perfection of which the ceramists spared no pains. Even the ovens in which they were baked were similar to those used today, eloquently testifying that pottery making was also a highly advanced art in Japan.

Charcoal Produced

The method of making intense heat producing charcoal was known even in ancient days. It was used for melting iron, making swords and mirrors, for tanning leather, for baking pottery, and for making glass beads. Even today charcoal made of pine or chestnut is used to melt iron sand in making the famous "Nihonto" (Japanese swords).

The study of natural science and astronomy in the Kamiyo period was limited to only practical purposes such as was required for the successful planting and harvesting of crops. Simultaneously, our ancestors surveyed land to plot out their fields, and invented a standard weights and measures system. Moreover, the adoption of numerical denominations up to 10,000 at this time, helped the development of physics and mathematics in Japan.

Modern medical science is said to have first been practised in Greece, but at that time, India, China, and Japan too, had their own respective medical secrets. In this country, medicine which was usually made of herbs, barks, animal liver, and clams was administered to the sick in the Kamiyo period. The study of medicine formed the foundation for the beginning of natural history in Japan. Although the use of herbs for medicinal purposes is said to have been learned from China, it was used in Japan almost a thousand years before relations were opened with that country. Okuninushi-no-Mikoto had much to do with the propagation of this art.

Buddhism first filtered into Japan from Chosen in 552 A.D. in the reign of Emperor Kimmei, and with it also came the civilization of China and Chosen. Shotoku Taishi, Prince Imperial and Regent under Empress-Regnant Suiko, 34 years later, did much to propagate Buddhism, and to encourage the adoption of many foreign arts and science.

Shotoku Taishi who was endowed with great wisdom handled all the administrative affairs under Empress-Regnant. He enhanced Japanese civilization by taking the best of foreign culture and deftly weaving it into that of our own. Being a great believer of Buddhism, he built many temples. Among them, the most famous was the Horyuji, which stands in Nara today as the most ancient, and the most beautiful wooden structure in the world.

Its foundation was made of a kind of mortar which was used in all the temples and shrines of the time, although the discovery of concrete only recently by westerners, revolutionized the building industry. The mortar used over 1,300 years ago by the Japanese was very similar to concrete. Although the introduction of outside civilization brought about some changes in Japanese architecture, the Horyuji remained typically Japanese, and was representative of the Japanese building art 1,000 years ago.

Shotoku Taishi and Science

Besides taking care of the administrative duties of the state, Shotoku Taishi found time to aid personally in several scientific discoveries. It was through his encouragement that high quality paper and glassware were developed in Japan.

Although it is generally believed that glass was unknown to Japan until it came in from the west in the Tokugawa era, history tells us that it was used in Japan over a thousand years before that time, and that the art of glass making developed considerably in Shotoku Taishi's time or about the beginning of the seventh century.

In 1872 beautiful crystal vases were found in the tombs of Emperor Jintoku who passed away in 399 A.D., when erosion uncovered part of his grave. Similar crystal glassware were found in the graves of other notables of that time. Striking cut glassware, and beautiful glass bottles were found in the Shosoin Temple in Nara also. Moreover the famous cloisonne art found its beginning in the 7th century, attesting to the high level of the Japanese art of glass making more than 1,300 years ago.

Taika Reform

In the year 646, the Great Reform which brought about sweeping political changes took place mainly through the efforts of Prince Naka-no-Oye and his able minister, Kamatari. Kamatari, who handled the administrative affairs in his capacity as Chief Minister, promoted Japanese arts and sciences by awarding high social positions to artisans, ceramists, and skilled laborers. Following this period, high administrative officials, scholars, warriors, and priests cooperated in the development of art, learning, and science.

Prince Naka-no-Oye, himself made a scientific contribution by inventing the water clock (a device which measured the hour of the day according to the time it took drops of water to fill an accurately tabled bucket).

After the Great Taikwa Reform, the nation threw its entire effort into increasing its productive capacities by showing a will to learn, and a desire to make new scientific discoveries.

Priests Contribute Much

Here we must not overlook the part that priests played in the advancement of national science. Although inventing things seem out of their line, the priests nevertheless, made great contributions, because they were the most educated and made good use of their knowledge by applying it to astronomy, mathematics, chemistry, and weaving.

Although in other countries, scientific principles and laws invariably preceded new inventions, here in Japan, inventions were created out of necessity, and mainly for their practicability. Little stress was placed on the formulation of theories and principles by the Japanese.

Over a thousand years before the compass was invented in Europe, a Japanese Buddhist priest named Chiyu built a "Sinansha" (a compass on wheels with a doll pointing its finger always to the south. The doll was placed on one end of a magnetized bar.) Moreover, new and fancy hand spun textiles were made by other priests at this time.

Sword making became extremely popular during the reign of Emperor Kimmei, 540-572, who strongly encouraged the art which made remarkable progress at this time.

Practicality was not the only aim of the Japanese swordsmiths who strove for beauty of design as well. They took pride in their gleaming finished product which did not bend nor break, and were brought to a razor edge sharpness. In order to make such a sword, the art of making steel and tempering it had to be perfected. This was done over 1,300 years ago by a swordmaker named Amagoku who discovered a method of making and tempering steel, which compares favorably with even the most modern methods. This great discovery at such an early period finds no parallel in the history of world science.

Thus, even the study of the history of our sword making art alone, reveals the high level of Japanese scientific knowledge 1,300 years ago.